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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Welcome News

EARLIER this week it was officially announced that Sir Alexander Grantham was to serve a further two years' term as Governor of Hongkong. This is indeed welcome news. The Colony has had to surrender the efficient services of its Colonial Secretary, Mr. Nichol, whose talents are to be utilised in a higher office, and it is a matter of considerable relief that in these trying but busy times we are able to retain the wise guidance and fine leadership of Sir Alexander, who has been our Governor for just over four and a half years. It has been a period of varying fortunes for Hongkong. Under Sir Alexander the Colony continued its striking post-war rehabilitation, the foundations of which were laid during the British Military Administration and the twelve months in which Sir Mark Young was Governor. The restoration and consolidation of Hongkong's domestic economy excited admiration, and even a little envy, in other parts of the Far East; its skilful employment of law and order has been lauded by numberless visitors; its industrial development has astonished and gratified even the local populace; the Colony's finances have never been more solid.

NEVERTHELESS, progress could not have been so rapid if the Colony's Administration had fallen short in vision and action, or had itself been denied the necessary leadership and example from its chief executive. Hongkong has come to appreciate the qualities of its Governor during the past four years—as an administrator devoted to his responsibilities and as one who possesses an unfailing regard for, and interest in, the welfare of the Colony. The importance of the extension of Sir Alexander Grantham's tour of duty here is that it ensures continuity of sound administration allied with a sympathetic appreciation of the needs and problems of the Colony. Our economic condition today, created wholly by external factors, gives cause for concern; the danger of mass unemployment is very real; merchandising is confronted with new problems. Yet the resiliency of Hongkong has too often been demonstrated to warrant pessimism and given the leadership which the community has come to expect from its Governor and his advisers the well-being and prosperity of Hongkong will be maintained.

CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE TO THE KING

Late Monarch's Life Of Simple Dignity MANLY VIRTUES AND A SENSE OF DUTY

London, Feb. 7.

Mr Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, in a broadcast tonight paid tribute to King George VI who "walked with death as if death were a companion, an acquaintance whom he recognised and did not fear."

Mr Churchill added, "In the end death came as a friend; and after a happy day of sunshine and sport, after good night to those who loved him best, he fell asleep as every man or woman who strives to fear God and nothing else may hope to do."

Mr Churchill, speaking with obvious feeling, concluded with a moving reference to the new Queen:

"Famous have been the reigns of our queens. Now that we have the second Queen Elizabeth also ascending the Throne in her twenty-sixth year, our thoughts are carried back nearly four hundred years to the magnificent figure who presided over and, in many ways, embodied the grandeur and vitality of the Elizabethan Age."

Mr Churchill said: "When the death of the King was announced to us yesterday morning there struck a deep and solemn note in our lives which, as it resounded far and wide, stilled the chatter and traffic of Twentieth Century life in many lands, and made countless millions of human beings pause and look around them."

"A new sense of values took possession of human minds and mortal existence presented itself to so many at the same moment in its serenity and its sorrow, in its splendour and in its pain, in its fortitude and in its suffering."

"The King was deeply loved by all his peoples and respected as a man and as a Prince, far beyond the many realms over which he reigned."

"The simple dignity of his life, his manly virtues, his sense of duty—like a ruler and servant of the vast spheres for which he bore responsibility—his gay charm and happy nature, his example as a husband and a father in his own family circle, his courage in war or peace—all these were aspects of his character which won the glint of admiration, now here, now there, from the innumerable eyes whose gaze falls upon the Throne."

"We thought of him so faithful in his study and in charge of State affairs; so uplifted above the clash of party politics yet so attentive to them; so wise and shrewd in judging between what matters and what does not."

MODEL CONDUCT
"His conduct on the Throne may be a model and a guide to constitutional sovereigns throughout the world today and also to future generations."

"He was sustained by the sincerity of his Christian faith. During these last months the King walked with death as if death were a companion, an acquaintance whom he recognised and did not fear. In the end death came as a friend, and after a happy day of sunshine and sport, after good night to those who loved him best, he fell asleep as every man or woman who strives to fear God and nothing else may hope to do."

asleep as every man or woman who strives to fear God and nothing else may hope to do. "The nearer one stood to him the more these facts were apparent. Every home in all the realms joined together under the Crown may draw comfort for tonight and strength for the future from his bearing and fortitude."

"There was another tie between King George and his people. Dear to the hearts and the homes of the people is the joy and pride of a united family. No family in these tumultuous times was happier or loved one another more than the Royal Family around the King."

Continuing, Mr Churchill said that during the war the King "was kept informed of every secret matter and the care and thoroughness with which he mastered the immense daily flow of State papers made a deep mark on my mind."

WAR EPISODE

"On one of the days when Buckingham Palace was bombed the King had just returned from Windsor. The opposite side of the courtyard was struck and if the windows out of which he and the Queen were looking had not been, by the mercy of God, open, they would have both been blinded by the broken glass. I never heard of this episode till some time after their Majesties' death."

"How vital it is not only to the future of the British Commonwealth and Empire but I believe also to the cause of world freedom and peace which we serve, that the occupant of the Throne should be equal to the august and ineluctable responsibilities which this supreme office requires."

"For 16 years King George VI was King. Never at any moment in all the perplexities at home and abroad, in public or in private, did he fail in his duty."

"Our hearts go out tonight to that valiant woman with the famous blood of Scotland in her veins, who sustained King George through all his trials and problems and brought up with her charm and beauty the two daughters who mourn their father today."

"To Queen Mary his mother, there belongs the consolation of seeing how well he did his duty and fulfilled her hopes, and of knowing how much he cared for her."

THE NEW QUEEN

"Queen Elizabeth the Second, like her predecessor, did not pass her childhood in any certain expectation of the Crown."

"But already we know her well and we understand why her gifts and those of her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, have stirred the only part of our Commonwealth she has not yet been able to visit."

"Famous have been the reigns of our queens. Now that we have the second Queen Elizabeth also ascending the Throne in her twenty-sixth year, our thoughts are carried back nearly four hundred years to the magnificent figure who presided over and, in many ways, embodied the grandeur and vitality of the Elizabethan Age."

"I, whose youth was passed in the august and tranquil glories of the Victorian era,

may well feel a thrill in invoking once more the prayer and Anthem, God Save The Queen."

SOVIET CONDOLENCES

Moscow, Feb. 7. The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, today conveyed through the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Alvaro Gascoigne, condolences on the King's death on behalf of the President of the Soviet Union, M. Nikolai Shvernik, and himself.

An Embassy spokesman said that M. Vyshinsky's letter stated that the President had asked M. Vyshinsky "that deep condolences should be conveyed" to the Ambassador.

M. Vyshinsky also said: "I also beg you to accept the expression of my deep condolence."

The message was being forwarded to London, the Embassy spokesman said. Sir Alvaro informed the President of the Soviet Union by letter yesterday of King George's death.—Reuter.

Princess Margaret Is Grief-Stricken

Sandringham, Feb. 7.

Margaret, the girl who until yesterday was the gayest Princess in the world, knelt grief-stricken here today before a silver altar and prayed for her dead father.

The Princess, who all her life has loved bright clothes, was veiled and dressed in sombre black as she drove with her widowed mother to the private church in the grounds of Sandringham Park.

As mother and daughter dropped to their knees side by side undertakers in the Royal mansion were embalming the body of the King. Carpenters were finishing a coffin made from oak grown on the estate.

Margaret was in tears when the time came to leave the church. Because of this the Queen Mother decided to go home through the concealing foliage of an estate pathway to avoid the newsmen and photographers crowding outside the Park walls.—Reuter.

Doctors Called To Queen Mary

London, Feb. 7.

Doctors were reported to have been called twice on the 85-year-old Queen Mother Mary today.

It was believed here that she was feared to have suffered shock on learning the news of the sudden death of her son, King George VI.

There was no indication, however, of any deterioration in the Queen Mother's condition.—France-Press.

Plans For Issuing New Stamps

London, Feb. 7.

A Post Office spokesman indicated tonight that plans were being prepared for the issue of stamps bearing the picture of Queen Elizabeth II.

He stated, however, that such stamps would not be issued before at least six months.

He said designers would be invited to submit projects to the Queen who would have absolute say in the matter.

Coins stamped with the new Queen's effigy will not be issued before several months it was also announced.—France-Press.

New Queen's Sad Homecoming

Public Respects The Premier's Request

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Feb. 7.

Mr Winston Churchill, with his acute sense of the occasion, has the keynote for the sad homecoming of the Princess whom we cannot yet think of as Queen.

Londoners have respected the privacy of their returning Queen. Exactly a week ago, a bright enthusiastic crowd came to the airport to see off Princess Elizabeth. They lined the streets, they poured to the barriers at the tarmac facing the aircraft.

But yesterday evening Mr Churchill issued a brief, dignified script from No. 10 Downing Street. It is in words exactly characteristic of Mr Churchill. "The Prime Minister feels that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the public that the return of the Queen to London should be as quiet as possible and that Her Majesty should be met only by those whose official positions make it appropriate for them to be present at the airport."

"It is accordingly hoped that there will be no public gathering at London Airport tomorrow afternoon."

This was broadcast last night and again today—eight times altogether.

NO AIRPORT CROWD

Mr Churchill has a sense of what is fitting, and the British public still has discipline.

So there was no crowd at the airport. Planes were grounded. The Press were excluded. Mechanics stood back. The curtains went down on the restaurant facing the apron where the Argonaut Atlanta came to rest.

The Queen, quickly followed by her husband—he bowed a little—stepped from the aircraft (it had made good time on its historic dash) and in only three minutes, including handshakes and a wave to the respectful airport staff, she had slipped back into the far corner of a big white limousine—the same car with wide windows in which she drove out.

Mr Churchill was at the airport. A week ago, he ran up the steps jauntily into the long squat body of the Argonaut aircraft—eager like a schoolboy to see the latest devices. Today he waited as Prime Minister in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on the Queen of that United Kingdom and all her Dominions beyond the seas.

LEADERS PRESENT

In the background, also on hand to greet the Queen on re-entering her English realm, were the leaders of the other political parties—Mr Clement Attlee, looking a little plucked by the windy cold, and Mr Ernest Bevin, the Liberal—grey-haired and distinguished.

Mr Churchill's dignified thought was reflected in the demeanour of Londoners. Around Clarence House, there has been a small group—but a very small group.

Curiously, at least half that crowd was made up of foreign visitors. A Danish lady was weeping copiously. An Egyptian was passing by and did not

(Contd. on back page, Col. 6)

STATE FUNERAL NEXT FRIDAY

King Will Lie In State For 3 Days

London, Feb. 7.

Queen Elizabeth II flew home to a sorrowing capital from the heart of Africa today and immediately approved arrangements for the funeral of her father in the resting place of kings at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Friday, February 15.

The King's body will be brought by train on Monday from the lovely Norfolk estate of Sandringham, where he was born and where he died, to lie in State in Parliament's Westminster Hall for the people to pay him tribute.

His body will lie on a simple cloth-covered dais in the Hall for three days after being brought by train from Sandringham on Monday.

Then, it will be taken in a State funeral procession to Paddington Station about three miles away, for its final journey to Windsor, 25 miles from London.

France may send a unit of her troops here, when the French President, M. Vincent Auriol, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, cross the Channel for the funeral of the King, usually reliable sources told Reuter today.

King Gustaf of Sweden, is expected to travel to Britain in a cruiser, the Swedish Embassy in London announced. Queen Louise, who underwent a major operation last autumn, is unlikely to accompany him.

King Frederik of Denmark and Queen Ingrid are expected here on Thursday.—Reuter.

ROYALTY TO ATTEND

London, Feb. 7. Members of royal houses throughout the world will come to England for the King's funeral. Most of the European rulers knew the King well.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and her husband Prince Bernhard often visit the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. So did Queen Juliana's mother, the former Queen Wilhelmina, now styled Princess. All were in England in exile during the war.

Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard were in London last summer. Both are expected to attend the King's funeral.

So are the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden has not been here since his accession in 1950. His Queen was formerly Lady Louis Mountbatten, daughter of the first Marquess Milford Haven. They were married 20 years ago.

King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark were in England last May and had planned to come again this summer. King Haakon of Norway may also insist on coming to the funeral in spite of his age and the rigours of winter travel. King Haakon will be 80 in August.

In the autumn of 1950 he went to Stockholm for the funeral of his old friend King Gustaf of Sweden.

IN GREAT REGARD

King Haakon held King George in great regard. King Farouk of Egypt will send a member of his family—probably his cousin, Prince Abdul Monem.

A number of Arab royalties will be at the funeral. Some are already in England. King Faisal of Iraq, 16 years of age, is at Harrow. So is Crown Prince Hussein of Jordan, son of King Talal. He too is 16.

Another member of the royal house of Iraq lives in London—Prince Zeid bin Hussein, his country's Ambassador.

From Saudi Arabia, King Ibrahim is expected to send one of his sons, probably Prince Faisal, who is Foreign Minister. Sheikh Hafiz Wahba Saudi, the Arabian Ambassador in London is visiting Ibn Saud now. He was due back on February 15. Now Sheikh Hafiz will fly in time to attend the King's funeral.

Another absent envoy is expected to return to London for the funeral—Amr Fasha, the Egyptian Ambassador. Amr was recalled to Egypt in

British Policy For Malaya Disclosed

London, Feb. 7.

The policy of the British Government is that Malaya should in due course become a fully sovereign nation, according to a directive to General Sir Gerald Templer, the new High Commissioner in Malaya published by the Colonial Office here tonight.

The Colonial Office statement said the directive issued to General Templer on February 4 and read today at his swearing in ceremony at Kuala Lumpur was as follows:

"The United Kingdom's policy for Malaya is that Malaya should in due course become a fully self governing nation. His Majesty's Government confidently hope that the nation will be within the British Commonwealth."

"In assisting the peoples of Malaya to achieve this object you (General Templer) will at all times be guided by the declaration of the policy expressed in the Federal of Malaya agreement and by the statement of 'special responsibilities' of the High Commissioner contained in Section 19 of the agreement."

CITIZENSHIP

"To achieve a United Malaya nation there must be a common form of citizenship for all who regard the Federation or any part of it their real home and the object of their loyalty."

"It will be your duty to guide the peoples of Malaya towards the attainment of these objectives and to promote such political progress of the country as well, without prejudicing the campaign against the terrorists in bringing forth our democratic aims in Malaya."

"The ideal of a United Malaya nation does not involve the sacrifice by any community of its traditional culture and customs, but before it can be fully realised the Malays must be encouraged and assisted to play a full part in the economic balance that may be required from them."

"It would be your duty to foster this process to the best of your ability."

"His Majesty's Government believes that the British have a mission to fulfilling the achievement of these objects, and that even after a self government has been attained, the British in Malaya will have a worthy and

(Contd. on back page, Col. 1)

Ten Killed In Bush Fires

Melbourne, Feb. 7.

The death toll in Australia's rampaging bush-fires jumped to 10 today as the flames swept into the outskirts of the Federal capital at Canberra.

The blaze roared around the capital's suburbs, where most diplomats live, and reports said that the home of the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. F. Elliott, was menaced.

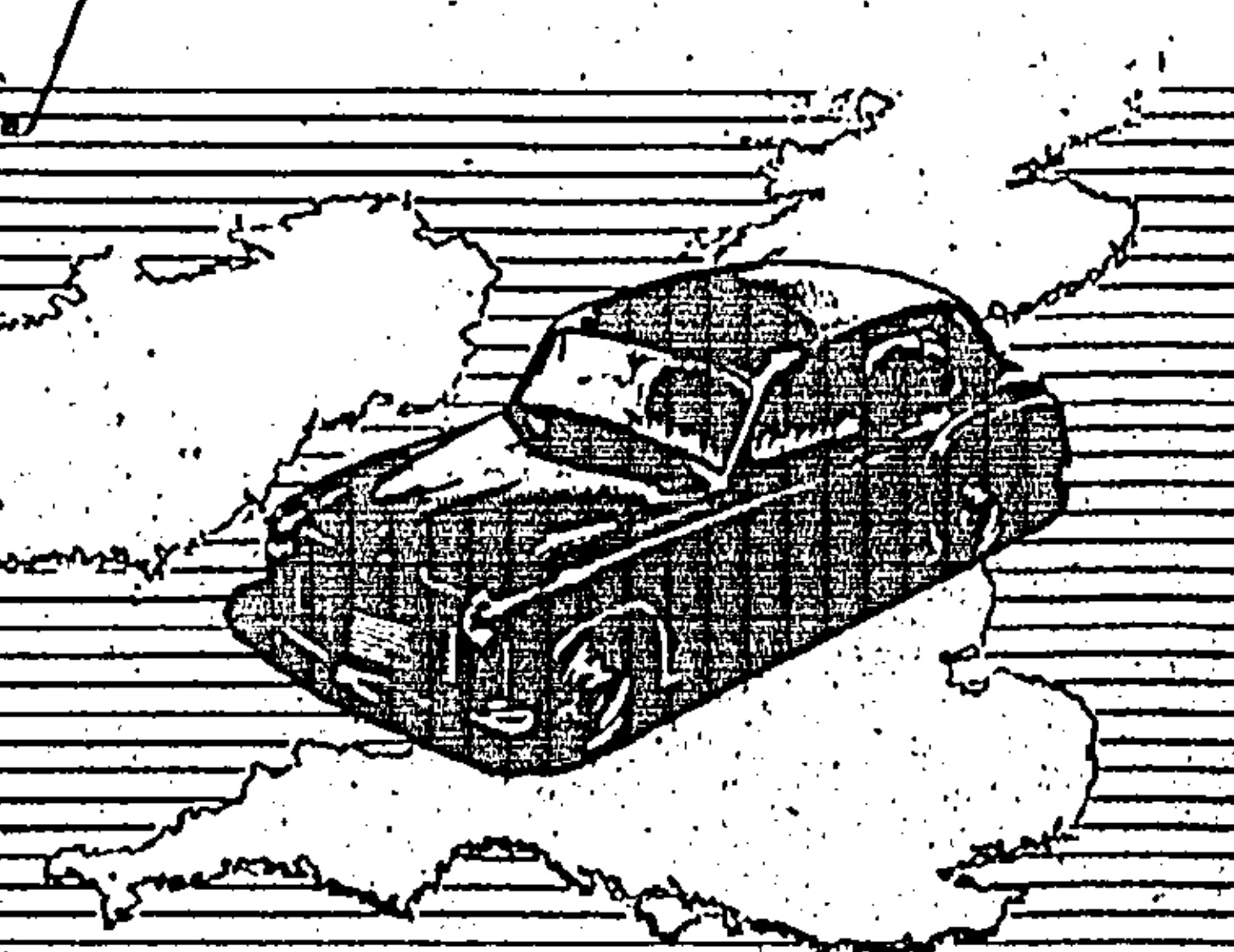
Two men and two children died in hospital today as a result of burns sustained when they were trapped by the conflagration.—Reuter.

Faure Wins Vote

Paris, Feb. 7.

Premier Edgar Faure's government squeezed through a vote of confidence in the National Assembly early today (Friday). The official count was 292 to 275. He took over the leadership three weeks ago.—Associated Press.

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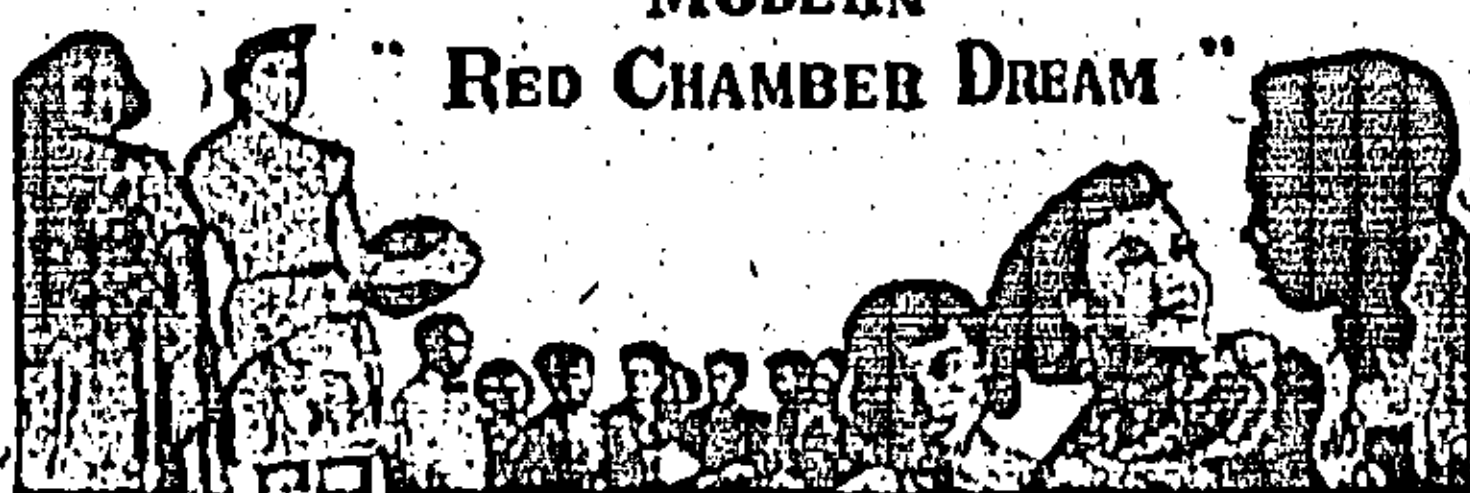
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MODERN

"RED CHAMBER DREAM"



A CHINESE PICTURE IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE

Czech Arms Drive

Vienna, Feb. 8.
The Czechoslovak Communist Government has put heavy new demands upon the huge former Skoda armament factory at Pilsen.
The Minister for Heavy Industry, Gustav Klimenz, quoted by the Czech newspaper, Prace, said the plant—now named the "Lenin Works"—would have to turn out 38 per cent more goods in 1952 than in 1951.
According to Western diplomats here, the Pilsen plant is manufacturing tanks and heavy artillery for Russia and its satellites.
—Associated Press.

DECISION ON COTTON SUBSIDY

Washington, Feb. 7.
The Secretary of Agriculture, Charles Brannan, told the House Agriculture Committee today that he would rather fall short of his goal of 10,000,000 bales of cotton this year than to raise the cotton support price.
He told the Committee that if the cotton support price were increased above 90 per cent of parity, the same demand would be made for other farm commodities.
The result would be added inflationary pressure, he said.
Mr. Brannan, called before the Committee to justify the Department's goal of 10,000,000 bales of cotton this year, put it this way:
"It is my sacred duty that between the risk of a failure to obtain the necessary supplies of cotton next year and the alternate risks and troubles incident to adding substantial additional pressures to the already strong inflationary trend, it would be in the interests of the economy and of cotton producers themselves for the Government to refrain from raising the price support price level for cotton... or to add any other price inducement of a similar character."
Committee members said, in discussing the problem with Mr. Brannan, that the cotton farmers will not produce 10,000,000 bales of cotton this year without some sort of price inducement.—Associated Press.

New US Envoy To Russia

Washington, Feb. 7.
President Truman has nominated Mr. George F. Kennan as United States Ambassador to Moscow.
Mr. Kennan was a State Department expert on Russian questions. He will succeed Admiral Alan Kirk, whose resignation became effective today.—France-Press.

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WASHINGTON'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS REDS' LATEST PROPOSALS FOR KOREA

The United States Government is ready to accept Communist "recommendations" made at Panmunjom with a view to settling political problems in Korea, informed circles declared here today.

It was added, however, that the principles of the conference would be accepted only after conclusion of a truce and provided that the recommendations be approved by the United Nations.

They indicated that the United States was unlikely to raise any objections concerning the first point or the recommendations concerning withdrawal of foreign troops and pacific settlement of the Korean question.

They said that difficulties may arise regarding the third point dealing with "questions related to peace in Korea."

It is believed in Washington that by raising this point the Communists are attempting to enlarge the debate on Korea by including problems relating to the entire Far East and more particularly of Formosa.

These circles said that the United States would attempt to circumscribe the discussions to purely Korean questions.

The Secretary of Defense, Fred I. Ives, and General Omar N. Bradley today said in a "highly secret" report on progress of cease-fire and truce negotiations in Korea. The unannounced session was held in the Senate Armed Services Committee room behind closed doors with Chairman Richard Russell (Democrat-Georgia) presiding, and members of other Committees attending.

Members invited to the session refused to say what was discussed other than it involved "peace" and was a "highly secret meeting."

"We got a report on the progress at Panmunjom," Senator Russell said. "It is so confidential that I am reluctant to even comment to this extent."—France-Press and Associated Press.

KIM'S BROADCAST
Tokyo, Feb. 7.
Kim Il-sung, the North Korean Supreme Commander, said tonight on Radio Pyongyang that Soviet Russia "and all other democratic nations" are "supporting" the Communist effort in Korea.

The North Korean Premier ordered the army "always to stand ready to wage a decisive battle with the enemy."

Kim Il-sung's "Army Day" speech charged that the "American imperialists" were using the truce-talks as a "screen" to cover "a new plot to expand their aggression so as to complete the occupation of the whole of Korea."

He said, "Such a plot is impractical and if the American imperialists should continue their aggression they would suffer the heaviest losses they have ever sustained."

"In celebrating the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Korean People's Army I issue the following orders to all the officers and men in order to rid our Fatherland of the American imperialist armed invaders."

American Firms May Buy Comet

London, Feb. 7.
Seven of the biggest U.S. airlines may join together to buy a British Comet jet for about £2,000,000, so that they may learn all about jet aeroplane operation.

The United States have no jet airliners. Several have appeared on drawing boards, but they are a long way from flying.

Suggestions have been made that the United States government should subsidize the building of a jet airliner so that companies can get experience, or that firms should be given a B-45 four-jet bomber so they can study its operation.

Now the airlines, deciding against these ideas, may work together on a Comet, pooling the knowledge gained from it.

Meanwhile British Overseas Airways Corporation are getting more experience by using the Comet on a freight service between London and Johannesburg.

In addition to BOAC, Comets have been ordered by British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, Canadian Pacific Airlines and the Royal Canadian Air Force.—London Express Service.

Inmigrant Held For Complaining

Tel-Aviv, Feb. 7.
A Rumanian immigrant has been arrested for complaining in a cable to his family that he was unable to live in Israel except by dealing on the black market.

The censorship authorities handed the cable to the police.

ICICLES INJURE TRAIN CREW

London, Feb. 7.
Icicles 8 ft. long and a foot thick, hanging from the roof of a tunnel, broke the engine-cab windows of a train from Middlesbrough to Scarborough.

Driver William York and Fireman Dennis Knight were badly cut about the head.

Communists Barred

Edinburgh, Feb. 7.
Edinburgh Education Committee voted 17 to 7 that the Communist Party should no longer be allowed the use of corporation community centres.

Washington, Feb. 7.

Washington Talks On Tin Supply

Washington, Feb. 7.
The United States turned to Indonesia and her three associated States today for a solution of the growing problem of getting enough tin for the defence programme.

As "brass tacks" negotiations got under way here, American officials would make no estimate of how much Indonesia's 30,000-ton annual output they are able to get at a price they liked.

The tin trade with that country as well as with all others became slack since the price soared shortly after the start of the Korean war, but the Indonesians sold to the United States as much as 22,000 tons in three years.

The consumption of the United States is two or three times that amount. Recently the United States contracted to buy 20,000 tons of Malayan tin from Great Britain at \$1.18 per pound. According to the terms of that contract any higher price arranged with another country must be paid Great Britain, too. So it appeared unlikely that the American negotiators will budge from that level.

(It was learned yesterday that the first shipment under the new contract will arrive from Britain in a day or so and it looks as if the British are profiting at about eight cents a pound on the deal. In order to have the tin on hand to ship soon after the agreement was reached, Britain would have had to buy it from Malaya before the settlement at a time when the price was eight cents lower around the world.)

HOLDING OUT

The United States had been blocked in large-scale tin buying attempts several months before the British agreed to sell tin and Canadian aluminium. In exchange, the country is selling steel to her.

Bolivia, which one time supplied 40 per cent of the tin needs of the United States, is still holding out for \$1.50 a pound and is shipping nothing in the meanwhile. It was hoped that the settlement with Britain might crack the line established by Bolivia by extending it among other suppliers as well.

But the British contract, though it runs for a year, is likely to be filled before it expires. To get more tin would require more negotiations.

All countries are known to want higher prices for their tin than the United States has offered. To keep a foot in the door they might settle at the United States price cut only for a short-term contract or for a limited amount of tin as the British did.—United Press.

Strikers To Go Back To Work

Athens, Feb. 7.
The Greek Postal Workers Union today called back to work members who yesterday joined the strike of 65,000 civil servants for higher pay.

The Government claimed that all civil servants were expected back tomorrow. Yesterday they threatened to dismiss postmen who did not return and to take legal action against all strikers.—Reuter.

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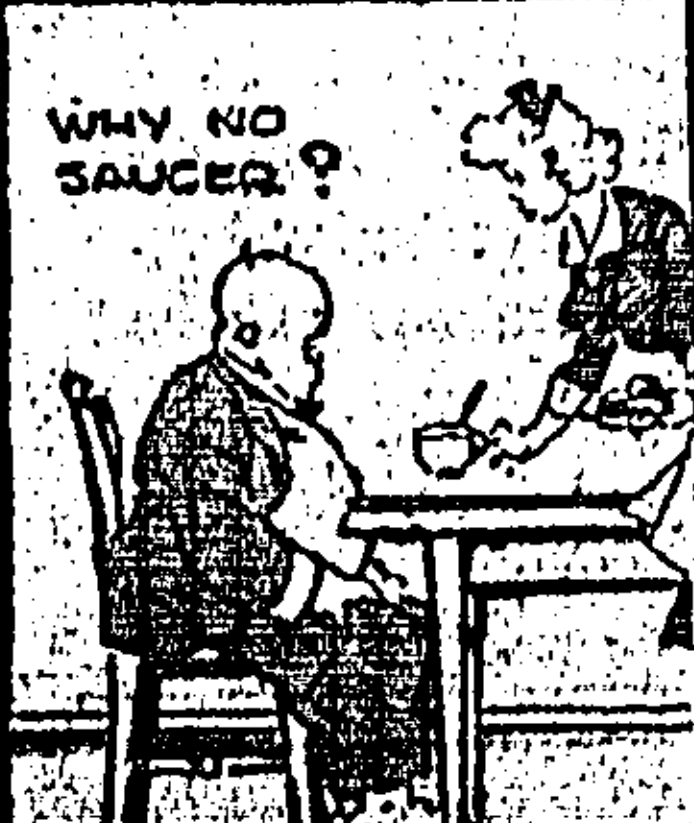
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It is an actual story of fighting with the Japs.

— NEXT CHANGE —

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S. KOREA TO PRESS CLAIMS

War Losses Through Japanese Action

Washington, Feb. 7. The Korean Ambassador, You Chan Yang, will leave for Tokyo on Monday to head the Korean delegation opening negotiations with Japan for a treaty of amity and commerce.

"I am hopeful we will be able to conclude a satisfactory treaty to both nations," Mr. Yang told The Associated Press. "The negotiations are an opportunity for Japan to prove she desires to re-enter the family of free nations. The impending peace treaty obligates Japan to enter negotiations with us and other nations in a spirit of full sincerity. I am optimistic she will honour this obligation."

"Korea is hopeful of establishing friendly relations with Japan, clearing away the bad blood between the two nations in the past 40 years," Mr. Yang added. "The treaty would establish diplomatic relations and govern commercial and other intercourse, he said."

Korea would also call upon Japan to settle all property claims Korea has against Japan as the result of the recent war. The claims total many millions of dollars.

"There are not reparations," he said, "but such claims as Korean ships which Japan confiscated during the war."

FISHING RIGHTS

Another important issue, Mr. Yang said, is establishment of fishing rights and waters. "We shall insist that the present MacArthur Line between the two nations be maintained," he said.

Korea also seeks agreement establishing the legal status of Koreans in Japan.

"There are 500,000 to 1,000,000 Koreans in Japan, 75 per cent of whom Japan forced to go there during the war for forced labour. We want Japan to give all Koreans who wish to remain in Japan an unrestricted status as legal residents without having to make application therefore and payment of fees as recently enacted Japanese laws demand."

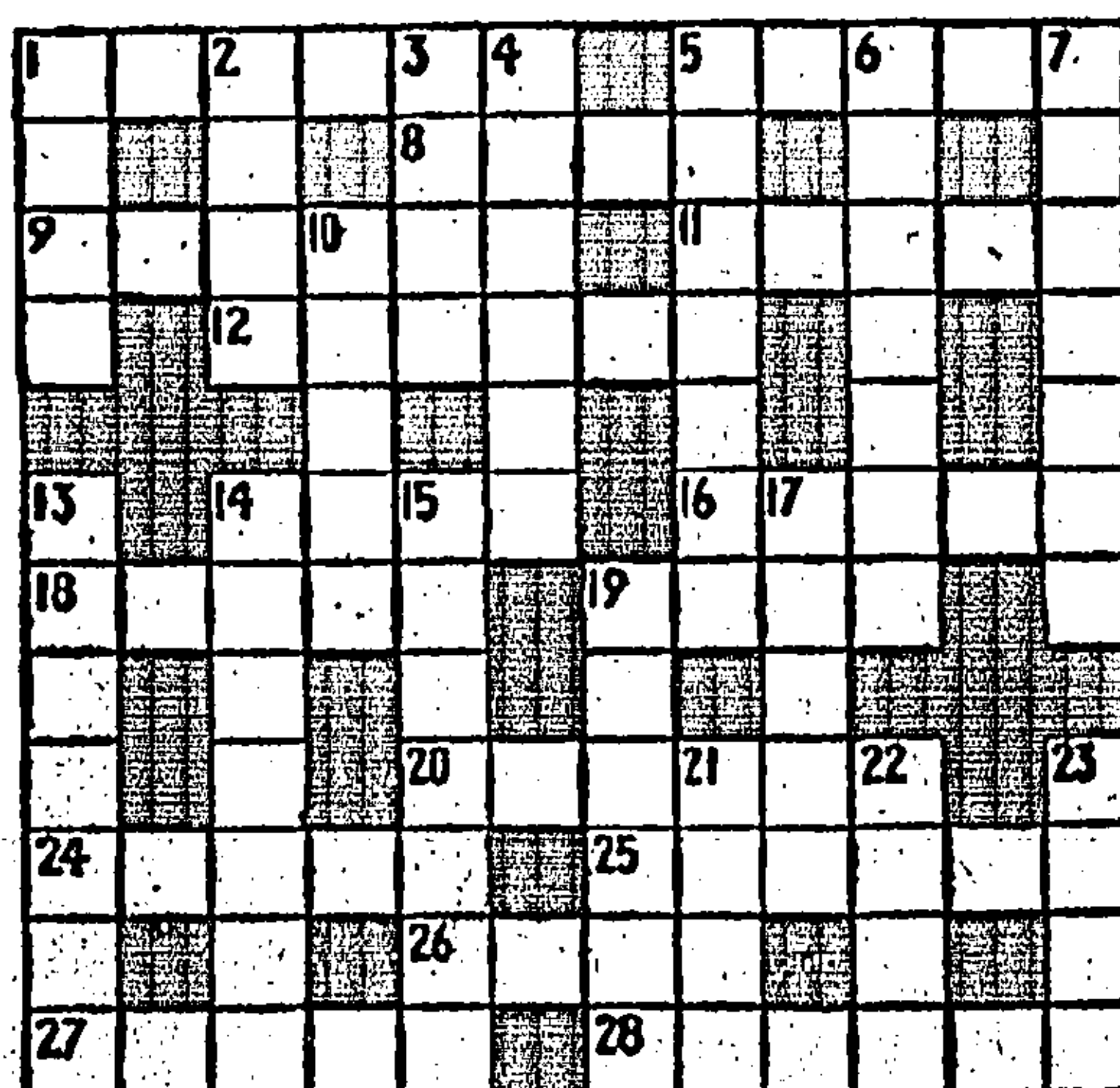
Mr. Yang hoped the pact would be concluded within two months. —Associated Press.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD FALLING

Toronto, Feb. 7. The Ontario gold mines produced nearly four per cent less bullion in 1951 than during the preceding year, a provincial mines report said today.

The Mines Minister, Mr. W. G. Moll said production could be expected to drop further unless something is done to relieve the gold mining industry of the pressure of high costs against the diminishing gold price. —United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Desolate (6).
 - Flanks (5).
 - Departed (4).
 - Crime (5).
 - Inflexible (6).
 - Blackbird (4).
 - Nominates (5).
 - Reville (5).
 - Gels older (4).
 - Unreconciled (6).
 - Farewell (5).
 - Rebellion (5).
 - Smell strongly (4).
 - Bird of prey (5).
 - Disfigure (6).
- DOWN**
- Terse (4).
 - Memorials (4).
 - In addition (4).
 - Abandon (6).
 - Remaining (7).
 - Deprives of weapons (7).
 - Dawns (7).
 - Musketier (5).
 - Blind up a wound (7).
 - Depositing (7).
 - Rest period (7).
 - Protection (6).
 - Worshipped (6).
 - Kind pleasing (4).
 - Singer (4).
 - Monster (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 1. Tasks, 4. Shumps, 8. Martar, 10. Elgar, 12. German, 14. Deplete, 17. Sups, 19. Isthmus, 20. Fortuna, 22. Undi, 23. Unusual, 27. Tenets, 29. Inure, 30. Snake, 31. Endless, 32. Needs, Down: 1. Timid, 2. Scrup, 3. Stage, 5. Teem, 6. Magnum, 7. Stress, 9. Reliance, 11. Lather, 13. Bats, 15. Boon, 16. Litter, 18. Pupa, 20. Fulle, 21. Ritual, 24. Usher, 25. Unite, 26. Leeds, 28. News.

The Boy Who Was Shy



At the start of her tragically interrupted visit to Kenya, Princess Elizabeth — as she then was — was the centre of a charming incident at Nairobi involving Prince Salim, a Swahili native boy born on the same day as Prince Charles. Salim was chosen to present a bouquet to the Princess and when the presentation was rehearsed (upper picture) everything went swimmingly. On the actual day, however, Salim was overcome with shyness, held the bouquet behind his back (picture at right) and had to be coaxed into handing it to the Princess. — Express and Central Press Photos.

Sequel To "Ike's" Blast At Spain

Washington, Feb. 7. Did General Dwight D. Eisenhower say Spain will be kept out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) as long as he commands its European forces?

An American labour leader was quoted in a Paris despatch on Tuesday as saying that Gen. Eisenhower made this statement at a luncheon for a visiting group.

Senator Harry P. Cain (Republican-Washington) told the Senate that Gen. Eisenhower must have been misrepresented.

"The General is acknowledged everywhere to be a military diplomat of the highest possible character. It would be impossible and downright stupid for him to needlessly criticise a nation

whose resources may well mean the difference between disaster or victory if the world should find itself engulfed in global conflict."

The American who quoted Gen. Eisenhower asked his name not be used. He was a member of the 13-man Executive Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICTU) which met with Gen. Eisenhower.

The American said the General told five or six of the group in an informal discussion that you could get some things from Spain without putting it on the same level as NATO — that Spain would not be admitted into NATO as long as he was Supreme Commander.

"CONTRADICTIONARY." The General was quoted as saying Spain does not have a free regime and he had no particular love for that kind of regime.

Senator Cain, who advocates close co-operation with Spain, said: "Gen. Eisenhower knows, as everybody else ought to know, that the military commander of the NATO forces does not determine who shall and who shall not become a member of NATO."

"Gen. Eisenhower has been placed in a contradictory position through no fault of his own and should clarify the situation."

Senator Cain has not declared his stand on Gen. Eisenhower as a Presidential candidate.

TRUMAN'S ATTITUDE

In Washington, President Truman stated today he had never entertained any sympathy towards the Franco regime in Spain.

President Truman made the statement in his weekly Press conference in reply to a question referring to the reported statement by General Eisenhower.

President Truman could not comment on such a statement because he had not been informed of it.

He indicated that the prospect of military agreement between Spain and the United States caused him no personal pleasure.

The President added very curtly that he had never entertained any sympathy towards Spain.

Newspeople then asked him whether he was referring in particular to the regime of General Franco. The President said yes, he was. —Associated Press and France-Press.

UPROAR IN BONN PARLIAMENT

Socialist Attack On Rearmament Policy

Police Break Up Pacifist Protest Demonstrations

Bonn, Feb. 7.

West Germany's rearmament policy today provoked an uproar within Parliament and pacifist protest demonstrations without.

Defending his rearmament policy, Dr Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, faced the most unruly Bundestag (Lower House) in his 30 months of rule.

The Social Democrat Opposition, attacking him, called for new elections on the ground that nobody ever thought that such rearmament would be considered when the present House was elected.

As the 76-year-old Chancellor opened a two-day debate on West Germany's part in European defence, the Police, using hoses, drenched 1,000 Communist-led pacifists in the streets outside.

Two miles away, in the middle of Bonn, powerful Police units broke up other columns forming to march on Parliament.

Twelve people were arrested. In Parliament, Dr Adenauer had to appeal several times to the Chairman, Herr Ehlers, for order so that he could make himself heard.

Appealing for a contribution to Western defence, Dr Adenauer urged the need for lessening tension between Germany and France but said

that the whole German people considered that the French had prejudiced the status of the Saar by appointing their High Commissioner in the Saar as head of the French diplomatic mission there.

REDS ACCUSED

Germany would not commit young German soldiers to a European army commanded by General Eisenhower. If they were subject to an organisation over which Germany had no control, he said.

Dr Adenauer declared that Russia was trying to subjugate Western Germany as a first step to gaining all West Europe.

He charged that the Communist Party in West Germany were infiltrating into and undermining the population.

The Deputy Chairman of the Defence Department, Herr Ollenauer, claimed that there was no hurry for a German defence contribution as Democracy today was stronger than ever before.

He said that the living standards of the masses must be increased before money was spent on weapons. —Reuter.

NATO MEMBERSHIP

Bonn, Feb. 7.

The Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, told his Parliament today West Germany had been promised eventual membership in the North-Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). He called for French co-operation in settling the new Franco-German quarrel over the industrial Saar.

The 76-year-old Chancellor opened the Parliamentary debate on the issue of arming 300,000 to 400,000 German soldiers to join the projected European army against Communism. The issue is one of the hottest ones in post-war history and Dr Adenauer faced the fight of his political life.

Outside, 500 shouting anti-rearmament demonstrators tried to march on the Parliament building but were driven back by police with a water hose. Inside the Bundestag (Lower House), Communist Deputies booed and heckled the Chancellor who put forward the West German Government's proposal to raise 12 German divisions for Western defence.

Several times Dr Adenauer threatened to expel Leftist hecklers from the chamber. Dr Adenauer appealed to the French to head off a serious quarrel developing between Germany and France over the future of the coal-rich Saar. The

Company said it is facing direct competition from 14 foreign-flag operators over various segments of the route. —Associated Press.

Shipping Line Asks Subsidy

Washington, Feb. 7. The American President Lines has asked for Government subsidy aid on its service between American Atlantic ports and Malaysia, Indonesia and the Straits Settlements.

The company said it is facing direct competition from 14 foreign-flag operators over various segments of the route. —Associated Press.

ACTION BY MOSSADEGH REGRETTED

Washington, Feb. 7. The spokesman of the State Department, Mr. Michael J. McDermott, said today that the United States regrets the action of Iran in demanding the closing of three American information and cultural centres in outlying districts.

Mr. McDermott said that the State Department was studying the possibility of making representations to Iran.

He added, however, that the United States had no intention of trying to take any retaliatory action because the Iranian Government's order was not discriminatory and appears to be within the sovereign rights of that Government.

Mr. McDermott pointed out that the closure order applied to British, French and Soviet cultural centres as well.

"Iran gave us their reason for the closure order and we understand it," he said.

He declined to say what the reason was. —United Press.

Mystery Of Missing Politician

Te-Aviv, Feb. 7. The Israeli Foreign Ministry has asked its Prague Consulate to seek information on the whereabouts of Moshe Orn, leader of the Israel pro-Russian Mapai Party.

Orn is reported to have disappeared in Czechoslovakia. He recently attended a meeting of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions in Berlin.

He is believed to have stopped in Paris on the way back to Israel.

He is reported to have gone from Paris to Czechoslovakia in connection with the recent arrest of his cousin, Shimon Ornstein. —United Press.

OPERATION ON BARKLEY

Washington, Feb. 7. Vice-President Albert Barkley had a minor operation today which his doctor said was completely successful.

The 74-year-old Vice-President was stated to be in fine condition. He went into the Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday. —Reuter.

51 Nations Pledge Assistance

Paris, Feb. 7. The two-day technical assistance conference of the United Nations closed today with 51 countries firmly pledging a total of \$18,000,000 for this year's operations of the United Nations' expanded programme of technical assistance.

Ten more countries indicated that they would make contributions but they have not yet announced their respective figures. The total is just short of the \$20,000,000 target figure.

It is expected that it will be fully reached when the amount the last 10 countries will contribute is known.

The United States was again the largest contributor with a pledge of \$12,000,000, provided that this amount did not exceed 60 per cent of the total of all contributions. —United Press.

Opium Trial In Peru

Lima, Feb. 7. An Italian, Guido Franco Costa, 40, was among four defendants accused of trafficking in opium.

A Chinese, Alfredo Lau, was also accused along with an Ecuadorian and a Peruvian. Costa was arrested on August 9, 1949 by Customs agents at Iquitos, on the Ecuadorian-Peruvian frontier, with nine pounds of opium in two suit cases with double bottoms.

All are being tried before a special court organized to crack the sale of the drug. —United Press.

This Was No Friend

Sydney, Feb. 7. Charles Thomas, 50-year-old farmer, thought he saw a friend swimming towards him under water at Evans Head, 300 miles north of Sydney.

"I thought I would jump on my friend's back for a joke," said Thomas. "But I found I had straddled a shark."

The shark, an eight-foot grey nurse, bit him twice. "I couldn't loosen my grip quickly enough," Thomas told his rescuers. —Reuter.

Amnesty For Ex-President Is Approved

Panama City, Feb. 7. Less than a year after convicting ex-President Arnulfo Arias of abusing his power, the National Assembly early today completed legislative action to free him from gaol.

It passed a bill granting amnesty to the former President and all others implicated in the bloody events of last May 10, when Arias was overthrown.

The bill now goes to Alcides Arias, the President installed in Arias' place. He was quoted in the Assembly as saying he would veto it, but has neither confirmed nor denied this statement.

Arias was unseated after trying to change Panama's constitution by decree, and was then ousted. A short while later the Assembly convicted him in an impeachment trial and banned him for life from holding office.

He remained in gaol while the authorities investigated his connection with some of the deaths that occurred in the fighting which overthrew him.

Arias is still a power in Panamanian politics. With new elections on the way, several parties manoeuvring for his support joined to obtain his freedom.

The amnesty bill was passed with the support of several Administration deputies. —Associated Press.

THE MOON IS HIS OBJECTIVE

London, Feb. 7. Thirteen-year-old Martin Jeffries of Hampstead is planning to become the first boy to land on the moon. He is waiting for a reply from the British Interplanetary Society to his application for membership.

If he is accepted he will put before them the plans of a 120ft. rocket ship which he has spent six years designing.

Martin talked easily about gravitational motors, gyroscopic seats and centrifugal pumps, and then abandoned technical data to stand in his head to demonstrate the difficulty of eating a raw carrot upside down.

"The effect will be similar to eating upside down when we reach the moon," he explained.

Martin's main difficulty is financing the expedition. "I can't do much on three shillings a week pocket money," he said, today at his home in Hampstead. Way. —But the main thing is to show the society my designs and then see what happens. —London Express Service.

Warns Against Possible Snag

The Hague, Feb. 7. In a debate in Parliament tonight on Dutch participation in the European Army, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Dirk Stikker, outlined Holland's attitude and said that two situations should be guarded against.

One was that the European Army would go into action without the support of the forces of the other NATO partners.

The other was that NATO forces would go into action and the European Army, as such, not join in because of a possible veto by one of the six European Army countries.

"These difficulties can only be avoided if Germany can be brought into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in some way or other," he said. —Reuter.

Britain To Send Oil Mission To Persian Gulf

London, Feb. 7. The British Government announced today that it is sending a mission of high officials to tour the rich oil-bearing areas of the Persian Gulf.

A Foreign Office spokesman stated that Sir Roger Makins, Under-Secretary in charge of Economic Affairs in the Foreign Office, would lead the mission, which would include representatives from the Treasury and the Bank of England.

The task would be to study the problems arising from the increased production of oil in the area and to prepare a report for the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.

The mission will fly first to Baghdad. From there it will visit the independent Shaikhdom of Shahrjah. It will also visit Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia.

The mission will be away for about a month.

The Foreign Office spokesman said, "In view of the special responsibilities of Her Majesty's Government in the protected States of the Persian Gulf, it is of the problems arising from the increased production of oil in the area, the Foreign Secretary has decided that Sir Roger Makins, Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, should visit these States in order to study conditions at first hand and discuss the situation with the rulers concerned."

It is understood that one of the principal purposes of the tour is to study conditions in these oil-producing centres in which British technicians are employed and to see whether their present establishments are adaptable for the responsibilities involved in the production of oil in greatly increased quantities.

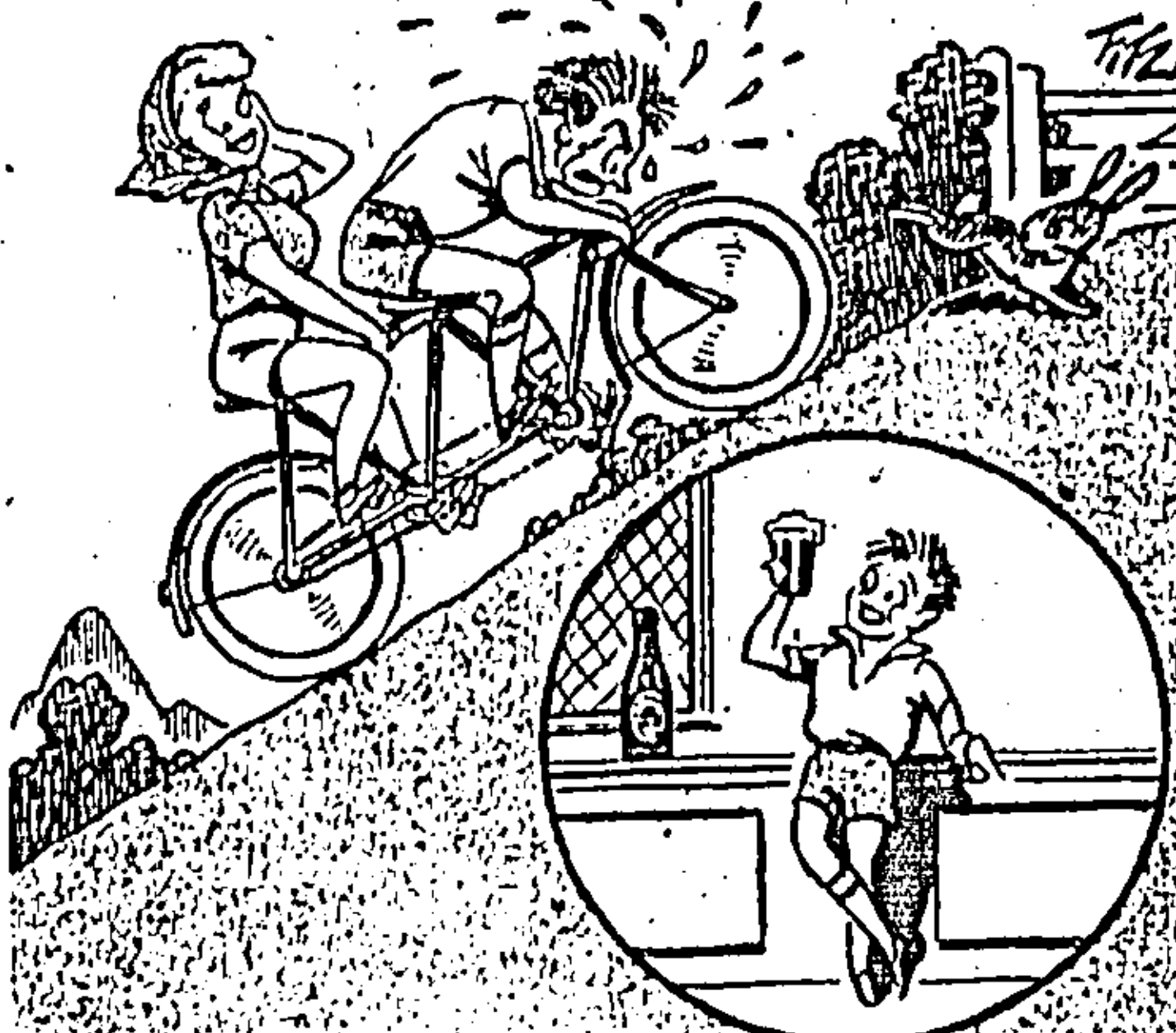
The Foreign Office said that it was some time since an official Foreign Office mission had visited these areas. —Reuter.

GERMAN DENIAL

Tehran, Feb. 7.

A Persian Government spokesman, Mr. Javad Boushri, denied "from top to bottom" a London newspaper report that East Germany was negotiating a \$10 million contract for Persian oil. —Reuter.

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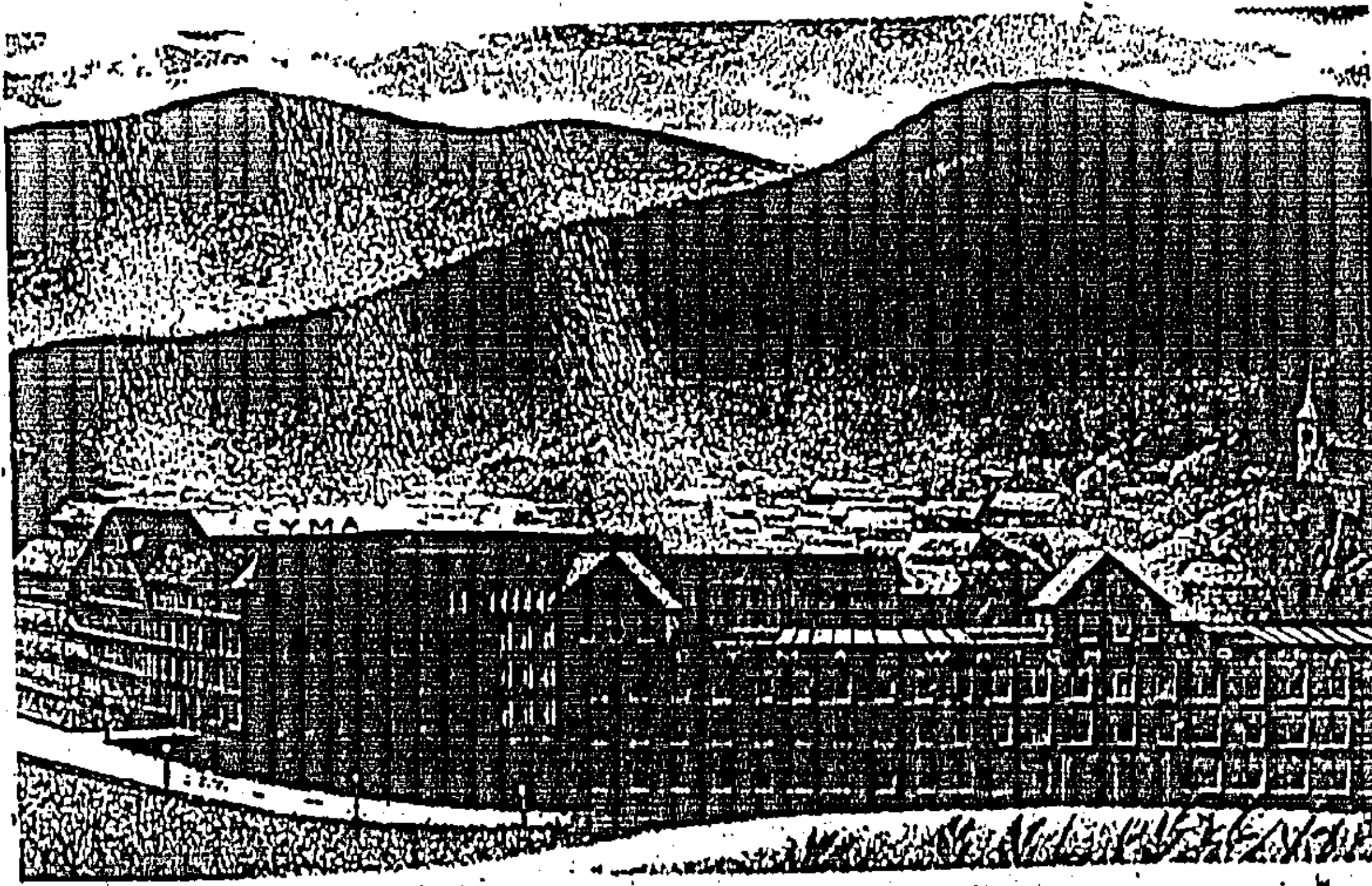
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Tribute To A Loved And Respected Monarch GEORGE THE SIXTH'S GREAT VIRTUE WAS MORAL LEADERSHIP

By George Malcolm Thomson

EACH successor to the throne of our crown-republic is faced by the question: What shall be the interpretation I give to this august, mysterious and ill-defined office which I have inherited?

Each finds a different answer to the question, according to the needs of the hour and the limitations set him by temperament and talent. To none of them can the question have been harder than it was to King George VI.

To start with, his temperament was quite unsuited to a role which can be agreeable only to one who has a good deal of the exhibitionist in his make-up.

He was exceptionally shy and diffident. He had, moreover, a slight impediment of his speech which at times could be embarrassing to him. He had not received that special training and practice in the ceremonial and private role of the British monarchy which is, very properly, reserved for the heir to the throne.

Above all, there were the circumstances, painfully melodramatic, in which he undertook an office which he certainly did not wish. His elder brother had found the conditions of a modern kingship intolerable. George VI was not likely to find them much less unbearable.

HE became King at a moment when the social, political and economic fabric of Britain, the Commonwealth and the world was subject to enormous stresses. War quickly loomed. In the Commonwealth a rapid process of political development went on. At home, sweeping changes in the structure of society brought new tensions of their own into play.

George VI's reign was a period in which every institution and almost every principle of life was called into question. There was never a time in which it was so necessary that the monarchy should remain as a fixed point round which change should revolve and evolution, however dizzy its speed, be held on the safe side of a monarchy.

Yet the monarchy itself was inevitably shaken by the circumstances of his brother's departure from the throne.

If at the end of his reign, the Crown had resumed its ancient hold over the affections and loyalties of the nations of the Commonwealth, if at a time when every institution was challenged the institution of the monarchy remained stable, a chief part of the credit must be given to the modest and gentle figure who was the titular political head of all the British societies.

It may, indeed, be said that all the credit should go to George VI. He had faithful servants both in the Palace and in Whitehall. A powerful bond of common interest and outlook united him with the solid middle portion of the people. Above all, he enjoyed the sustaining help and comfort of the charming and spirited lady who was his Queen.

ALL this is merely to say that the King had, with the help of those on whom he had the right to call, found his own answer to the question with which his reign, like every other reign, had opened.

He had given his own form to the British conception of a constitutional kingship, had done so in a delicate hour and against certain personal handicaps. How had he done it? Or, what was his personal triumph founded?

Basically it was built on the respect which the British people instinctively give to one who is manfully doing his best in a job which he manifestly dislikes. A people which has never shown much affection for brilliance is always ready to pay its tribute to one who does not escape his duty yet shows an inflexible resolve in discharging it.

The King's hard-won conquest of his stammer was in itself a demonstration of grit that won him esteem.

It might be argued that his painful anxiety not to be in the foreground of the picture was a positive advantage when it came to the political side of his task.

But no King, however rigidly constitutional, has ever been a success through the mere accumulation of negative virtues. He has, in the end, to be a leader if his people where was George VI's leadership exerted?

HE could not be a political figure. He had neither the desire nor the gifts for a glittering social leadership; as time passed the monarchy was shorn of even the financial means that this would involve. His was essentially a moral lead given at a time when moral standards were shaky. The public very soon realised that the home life of the Royal Family had an essential happiness and sweetness which was neither too old-fashioned nor too conventional.

This was something that could not fail to appeal. In Britain the questioning of moral values is rarely more than an intellectual exercise.

If the Royal home reflected the lively and cheerful disposition of the Queen, it was also a tribute to the sound and steadfast character of the King, his tolerance, good sense, and simplicity. (All this, however, is not to say that he had denied his share of the hereditary intractability of the House of Windsor.)

He was given by the public his portion of the admiration accorded to one who sits on one side of a happy fireside, that supreme ideal of the British.

And so by exercise of many unassuming virtues, by faithful obedience to the call of duty, onerous and ultimately exhausting as it was, by displaying the complete qualities that most conveniently described as those of a "gentleman."

KING GEORGE VI reigned successfully over his people for 15 years, the monarchy adapted itself to extraordinary new conditions with an apparent ease, and, at the end, it appeared that the man who had been Duke of York was not without some of that political sense which has contributed to make the British throne so illogical and so valuable an institution. The ill-health which was so heavy a burden through his life—and has had no tragic conclusion—made its first appearance during the Great War when Prince Albert, as he was called until 1920, was a mid-



Portrait of the late King, in Garter robes over the uniform of a Field Marshal, painted by Mr Maurice Godner for the Army's oldest regiment, the Honourable Artillery Company, of which George VI was Captain-General.

shipman in HMS Collingwood with the First Battle Squadron. Obsolete gastric trouble was at last diagnosed as duodenal ulcer.

This, though it involved an operation, did not prevent him from serving with the crew of a 12-in. gun in the Battle of Jutland, a fitting climax to a naval education which had begun at the Naval College, Osborne. The man, who would have a longer experience of war than any British monarch since the Middle Ages, was, to his own great happiness, not denied a baptism of fire.

His marriage in 1923 to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, whom he had known since childhood, was, as it turned out, the most successful single enterprise of his life.

The young couple settled at 145, Piccadilly, which was for a long time the scene of a healthy anxiety which housed first Princess Elizabeth and, four years later, Princess Margaret Rose.

These years before his father's death in 1936 were passed by the young couple in the ceremonial life which falls to the younger son of a Sovereign. If Duke of York had little natural aptitude for it, his constant made up for this by his vivacity and charm. But over these events, tedious as they sometimes were, there did not yet fall the shadow of kingly responsibility.

BEFORE the death of his father (this must at times have occurred as a possibility to one who knew something of the direction his elder brother's affection was taking. But he must have hoped that the crisis would somehow be averted. It was a hope that faded during the reign of King Edward VIII's brief and eventful reign.

In the whole business of the Abdication, the man who became King George VI showed forth as a good and loyal brother. The letters which passed at that time between "David" (Edward VIII) and "Bertie" (George VI) give a pleasant picture of fraternal affection.

"Bertie" fully understands the dilemma in which his elder brother is placed. His sympathy never falters.

Nobody can read these documents, so simple and so sincere, without gaining the impression that, under the formidable wing of George VI, a pleasant, devoted family had grown up. Not once did the will or ambition of the heir-presumptive add to the tension of the hour.

Not once did the King-to-be reproach the King—that was for leaving so heavy a heritage to him. And his first act, on ascending, was to give the ex-Duke a fitting title as Duke of Windsor.

But he can scarcely have doubted that he was undertaking a task inevitably difficult at a time when its difficulties were abnormally enhanced. One task he imposed on himself. He persisted with the exercises which the Australian specialist, Sir Lionel Logie, had prescribed for his hesitation in could any prouder or bolder

speech. The result was that, in the later part of his reign, he was able to deliver comparatively long addresses at a measured pace that was not ill-suited to Royal occasion.

As his kingly title he chose the name "George" with probably the intention of emphasizing at that moment the tone of moral, uprightness and even severity which his father had set. Amid the Coronation splendours, with all their medieval discomforts, he bore himself with the dignity and as much of the ease—that this ceremony permits to his leading actor.

AN early duty, undertaken in the deepening shadow of war, was the journey to Canada undertaken in 1939. His tour of that Commonwealth country was interrupted for a four-day visit to Washington and the United States. It was the first time that a British Sovereign had crossed the borders of the Union lost to the Crown in part at least by the obstinacy of his distant ancestor, George III.

The King returned to London in time for Mr Neville Chamberlain's efforts to save the peace of Europe by the diplomatic negotiations to which the general name of "Munich" is given. A year later, George VI hurried south from his school at Balmoral to hold a Privy Council that proved to be the forerunner of a graver sort of meeting.

In his broadcast on the night war was declared, the King told his people to stand "firm and united" and warned them that "dark days" were ahead. They were, for country and King, too. No war since George VI's remote ancestors had taken the field with sword and armour to risk all with their feudal levies, ever came so close to a British monarch. Buckingham Palace was bombed on nine occasions, on one of which the King and Queen, through a window of their London house saw the bombs falling that were to wreck the Chapel Royal.

THE King took the same risks as his subjects, carrying on with his work as they did. He would not have tolerated any other arrangement.

After the collapse of France, when a German onslaught was awaited, plans were drawn up for the Royal Family to leave for Canada.

It may be assumed that only in the darkest night, only faced by the most imperative advice from his responsible Ministers, would George VI have left Britain.

When Parliament, in the days following the victory, presented him with its congratulations, he replied, speaking to both Houses in Westminster Hall: "I have done my best to discharge my duty as constitutional Sovereign of a free people."

It was the claim of a singularly self-effacing man. Yet Sir Lionel Logie, had prescribed for his hesitation in could any prouder or bolder

assertion have been made by a man glittering with genius and personality? He added a few words of acknowledgment to the ceaseless help given him by the Queen. And it was true that in war as in peace, he had been blessed by all that a wife's grace and good sense can confer.

Peace brought with it a political transformation in Britain, the forerunner of huge and rapid economic changes.

A new and untold ruling class swept into power, which first heated and then cooled its enthusiasms and its ambitions. In the Commonwealth overseas, constitutional revolution marched quickly.

India was divided with arbitrary haste—an operation over which the King's cousin presided as the last Viceroy of the Passing Empire.

Burma left the Commonwealth. The new India remained within its fold, though casting off allegiance to a monarch. Pakistan and Ceylon became Dominions, as Canada and Britain itself were Dominions. South Africa welcomed the King and Queen one year and in the next gave political power to the party that proposed to make the Union a republic.

AMID such a welter of change, some of it ill-considered, some of it needless, many might have seen only the image of looney. George VI took a less superficial view. "Come what may," he said on one occasion, "nothing will ever shake my belief that this old country is at heart as young and vigorous as she has ever been."

The British monarchy had seen countless alterations over the years and the great-grandson of Victoria, who was also the descendant of Charles I, put his faith in the future welfare where the wisest of his forebears had put theirs—in a sturdy belief in the national character. After all, he was himself not a bad embodiment of the stouter British virtues even if he lacked the flamboyance of his elder brother or the intellectual eminence of his great-grandfather.

After the testing South African tour of 1947, the King's health showed the first real symptoms of decline. His appearance bore signs of fatigue and strain which, after a time, it was hoped he had cast off.

But an affection of the leg postponed a projected visit to Australia and gave trouble to his lung at last made this cherished journey impossible. This is known to have been during the last months of his life, an anxiety and a sorrow. Having no particular belief in his own magnetism, he believed that the free Commonwealth could best prosper with a King as the central human symbol and that the King must go to visit all his peoples. He had greatness thrust upon him. But his reign, all too brief as it was, showed that he had the moral courage equal to his high responsibilities.

ODD
SPOTS
IN
THE
NEWS

BURIED TREASURE

ALBUQUERQUE New Mexico: Buried gold, perhaps legendary, perhaps real, has fascinated mankind throughout the centuries. In the wild mountains over the Mexican border there is just such a magnet. When roystering Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit, was raiding United States territory 30 years ago, he is supposed to have accumulated and hidden seven million dollars in American gold. Now, off go seven students from the University of New Mexico, the Albuquerque, armed with an old map said to mark where the dollars are lurking.

NO GLAMOUR

JOHANNESBURG: Teen-age boys see no glamour in being a tram or bus conductor at a starting wage of £45 10s. a month plus a free uniform, travel and medical attention, a pension and leave privileges. Said a tramways official: "We have had only a few applications in answer to our advertisements for conductors from 18-year-olds." He suggested that boys do not like shift work and dislike wearing uniforms.

UNEXPECTED PRIZE

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: Not only trophy, but a kiss from the town's prettiest teenager 17-year-old Gwen Coyner was the prize for all 28 members of Company A in the Cadet Corps at the Thomas Jefferson High School in Richmond, after a drill competition. But smiles turned to frowns when word came from Gwen's home, immediately afterwards that she had chickenpox.

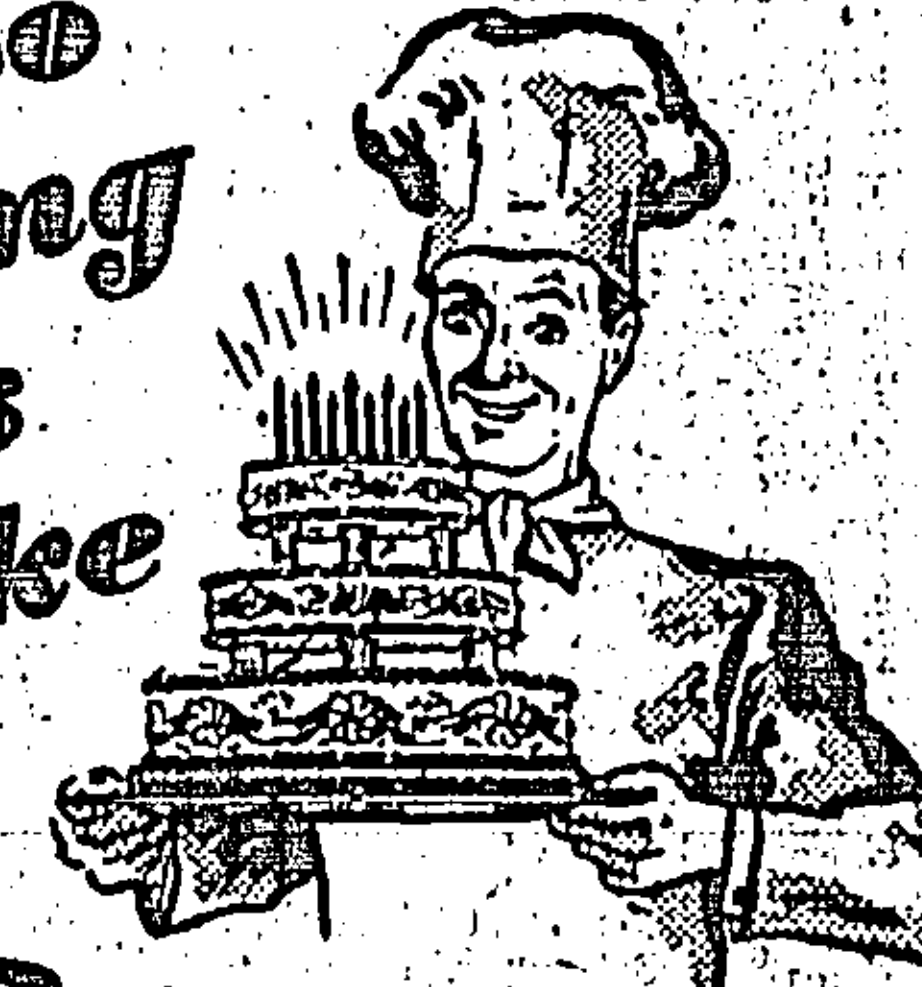
BLACK WEDDING

PARIS: Yolene Bardin's wedding dress was black, with a black veil. For she was mourning for the man she was marrying. He was buried seven months ago. Yolene is the first woman to invoke a 12-year-old French law which allowed her to marry a dead man. Her story is the sort of sad romance much beloved of the French. Her fiancé, Jacques Guineau, was posted to Indo-China, so they planned to get married by mail. But before the marriage papers reached France from Indo-China, Jacques was killed. Yolene, though, decided to go on with the wedding. Now she has become Mme. Jacques Guineau; her dowry—seven months of widow's pension. Her honeymoon? To work to have my husband brought back and buried near me at home." The French Government say that the marriage is legal.

SEA-COOK'S ADVENTURES

HARSTAD, NORWAY: How many people could rival the record of a British sea-cook who was swept overboard not once, but twice, during a storm. The first time he fell the tale? It happened like this. While carrying a sack of cabbages to the galley during rough seas, he was swept overboard by a monster wave, and then tossed on board again. A moment later he was swept overboard a second time, but tossed back once more. Others of the crew found him unconscious on deck but still clutching his cabbages. At Harstad he was taken to hospital where he is making a good recovery.

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NEWCASTLE v. CHARLTON



Simpson, the Newcastle goalkeeper, jumps to save a shot from Evans, the Charlton inside-right. No. 4 is Harvey, the Newcastle right-half. Newcastle won 6-0 at St James Park.

Very Much On The Record

THE BEST THAT HONGKONG HAS ACHIEVED IN THE FIELD OF ATHLETICS

By "RECORDER"

When the Hongkong Amateur Track and Field Association prudently decided to accept as Colony records only the best performances achieved at athletic meetings run under its jurisdiction it rid itself at one fell swoop of one of the most difficult and controversial tasks ever attempted.

The accepted Colony records date back to 1950 and there is some weight of opinion that they should date no further back than 1951. When the HKATFA was preparing for the first postwar Championships it sent out a request for information on outstanding performances in the past.

There was a slight response. As far as I understand it, there was a further, embittered response when the information sent in was not duly recorded in the first list of Colony records issued by the new HKATFA.

Having attended every athletic meet of any importance in Hongkong since 1938 and a good number of the same between 1933 and 1938, this "Recorder" is in a position to remember

many outstanding performances made in those years.

A long search through the files, however, brought the rather startling fact up that the memory can play tricks on one and meetings I was certain were held in 1931 turned up in the files in 1938.

The figures were not wrong or not far out. However, Walter Land's best discus throw of 133 feet has to be reduced on the record to 126 feet until such time as an account of the athletic meeting is found at which he threw out to 133 feet.

There is one athletic meeting that was held some time between 1938 and 1941 that stands out as vividly in the memory as if it had been run off yesterday. It was a two-day event at a three-day meeting at Caroline Hill and it took place over a period of days that included a public holiday and a week-end.

That was the meeting at which Walter Land threw the discus 133 feet, Yu Kai-yan long jumped 23 feet and there were several other good performances, including two or three shot-putters doing over 40 feet.

It apparently did not take place at Christmas, over Easter, the Chinese New Year holidays or the Double Tenth or anywhere between March and June. It did take place, however, and any information on the exact date from anyone would be very welcome.

The local press in the late 1930s was dependable enough to give a fair account of what happened at athletic meetings. The same cannot be said for the local press in the early 1930s or at any time before that.

EGG AND SPOON

There are accounts of old Central British School meetings and some University meetings which have half a column devoted to listing the names of the officials who participated—and as I remember those days, most of them completely superfluous—and then dismiss what look like with the names of the winners in the Egg and Spoon Race (midlet, junior and senior), Old Boys' Race, Staff Race and Servants' Race.

One prize-winning account of a University Sports meeting started with this informative and very, very humorous paragraph.

Incident at yesterday's University Sports Meeting at Pokfulam when the judges in the pole vault called the name of C. P. Lee and he was nowhere to be found. He had just arrived and he won the event at 9 feet 10 1/2 inches.

The same account ran parallel with another one having to do with the Victoria Recreation Club meeting at Happy Valley. Both took place on a Saturday, being reported in a Monday paper, and the accounts were complete enough to mention the fact that both meetings took place in the afternoon.

One participant in the University meet, S. O. Shahabuddin by name, won two events at Pokfulam and two at Happy Valley the same afternoon. Though there is no mention in the account of either sports meet that Shahabuddin had also participated in the other, I have since been informed by one of the Colony's old-timers that he made two trips on a motorcycle from one ground to the other in the course of that afternoon.

The amazing thing about accounts of sports meetings in the local press between 1920 and 1935 is the emphasis on egg and spoon, potato and obstacle races. Apparently there were other events as well, but they were not on the same pedestal.

RIGHT ON THE MAP

The 1923 account of the VRC meeting, which, I understand from such as were around in those days, was in the nature of a Colony Championship, opens with the statement that the GOC congratulated W. G. Gerrard on his amazing shot put of 45 feet.

In 1923 the British and Empire record in the Shot Put was barely over 45 feet. What remains unknown is whether it was a 16-pound or an 8-pound shot. It was customary in those days also to have a 14-pound shot (one stone), which was in fairly general use in Army, particularly Indian Army sports meetings.

While not informing the generations to come of how heavy the shot was that Gerrard put the account of that VRC sports meeting contained a fairly long series of special races for Natives, Lance-Natives and Sepoys, with the information in brackets after each race—(entries only accepted in full uniform).

Looking nearer to our own time over the files, the mood seems to have changed as the years passed. They started asking for girls only and bicycle races. There was also less information on actual performance and more on what somebody, now long forgotten, had to say about sportsmanship.

One account of a sports meeting at the French Convent School in the early 1930s had several paragraphs devoted to some Old Girl who, after winning the Old Girls' Race, asked that it be run again with the other participants given a start of several yards (exact distance not mentioned).

The race was run over again, the same Old Girl again winning and the next day some sports commentator of the day ran some more lavish paragraphs about the sportsmanship that the winning Old Girl had been guilty of.

He also proffered an explanation of what the sportsmanship was all about. Apparently the Old Girl who was sporting and who won again was not wearing a Chinese long gown while all the others who ran were.

UNIFORMATIVE

There are references here and there through the years of records being broken, some reporters going so far as to name the actual events in which these records were broken.

However, they failed to inform their readers either of what the old record was or the new one. I have been fairly deluged since first making an attempt to look 40 years back with accounts of outstanding performances in that period. I have also started checking them up and have failed to find confirmation for more than half of the figures submitted.

However, it would be incorrect to suggest that the information was submitted in an attempt to enter on the record performances accomplished in the course of a nightmare.

Prize-winning stories have been written about boys who dreamed their dreams of winning the high jump or the Marathon at the Olympic Games. More probably, the memory errs, perhaps on the date (even year) rather than the figure. It is surprising how far out one can be on the exact year.

One habit of old with sports reporters was to omit any mention of what happened in the field events. Obstacle and skipping races were considered more important.

Going further back to the 1880s, I found an account of an Inter-School Meet (Yes, they had these as far back as that, long before many a local school of today came into existence), gives a long list of prizes and donors of the same.

ALL BOYS IN THOSE DAYS seemed destined to be great shakes in time as the first prize was normally a cricket bat and the runners-up received either a silver pepper pot, a pepper shaker or an "assortment of spelt Indian condiments".

They were English boys too and they ran their quarter-mile in an amazing 55 seconds, their half-mile in just over 2 minutes 10 seconds and their mile in just over five minutes, all quite near the best the professional runners did in that era but too many days' sailing by the fastest clippers for anyone of the name to shine on their native shores.

Seeing that some boy ran 440 yards in 55 seconds in 1881, it is amazing to think how excited everyone got (a scene I witnessed) in 1934 when Fung Sing-chee lowered the official Inter-School record for 400 metres from 55.2 seconds to 55 seconds flat.

Boys were more excitable in 1934. Last year, when Lo Wing-chuen turned in a 54-second effort, it was hardly noticed by the average small boy about town, again, attention was distracted by the Junior Boys' Championship and the small boys, presumably, did not look for their heroes among the Seniors.

In contrast, in the decade before the war I remember the excitement that would be occasioned by the appearance of Alice Wood, a multiple University record-holder, at any meeting.

An account of the 1931 meeting between Hongkong University and Lingnan University at Caroline Hill records two record-breaking performances by Alice—100 metres in 15.4 seconds and a long jump of 12 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Such 12-year-old stalwarts of Hongkong amateur athletics of today as Deborah Hurlbutt and Jennifer Hart would be too bored to compete against that, let alone a 14-year-old like Julia Tingy, who could probably do 14.4 and a 13.9 in tennis shoes.

Appended is a list of the Colony's best ever performances. It is a near-complete list, though not a complete one. Any information that will help toward completing this list, such as what season of the year the performance was accomplished and over which holidays, on a Saturday or on a week-day, would be appreciated and every attempt made to check up on it.

WEEK-END

SPORT

CANCELLED

Most local sporting events arranged for today and the week-end have been cancelled as a mark of respect to His late Majesty King George VI.

The soccer match between the Dutch community and a team from the Van Galen, which was to have been played at the Club ground at Happy Valley this afternoon, has been put off until further notice.

The rugby match between Club "A" and HMAS Sydney arranged for today has also been called off.

The Club versus Army and Royal Navy versus Royal Air Force rugby games scheduled for tomorrow have been postponed until Saturday, February 16.

Cricket, hockey and softball league fixtures for the week-end have also been postponed.

The semi-final soccer matches in the Senior and Junior Challenge Shield Competitions as well as all League games and the second game in the Governor's Cup Competition fixed for Saturday and Sunday have been postponed by the Hongkong Football Association until further notice.

All schoolboy football matches scheduled for Sunday have been cancelled.

Army unit and inter-unit sports fixtures will continue to be played off, although representative matches in which Army players are to participate have been called off.

The Royal Navy, however, have suspended all sports activities pro tem.

World Records

Ratified

London, Feb. 7. The following performances by athletes from all over the world have been officially accepted as world records for track and field events by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Ten Miles—48 minutes and 12 seconds by E. Zatopek of Czechoslovakia.

Four by half a mile relay—Seven minutes and 30.8 seconds by Great Britain.

Hundred Metres—10.2 seconds by E. MacDonald Bailey of Britain—equal record.

5,000 Metres—44 minutes and 54.6 seconds by E. Zatopek of Czechoslovakia.

20,000 Metres—61 minutes and 15.9 seconds by E. Zatopek. Zatopek later improved the record to 59 minutes and 51.7 seconds.

One Hour Dash—19,558 metres by Zatopek. He later improved the record to 20,052 metres, 30,000 Metres—one hour, 38 minutes and 54 seconds by J. Masakchenkov (Soviet Union).

Five Miles Walking—35 minutes and 24 seconds by R. Hardy (Britain).

30 Miles Walking—Four hours and 21 minutes 38.2 seconds, by J. Ljunggren (Sweden).

Hop, Step and Jump—16 metres and 0.1 centimetres (52 feet, 6 1/4 inches) by R. F. da Silva of Brazil—Reuter.

Badminton League

Craincengower beat the Chinese Y.M.C.A. 6-3 in a Men's Badminton League badminton match last night. Scores:

P. V. Yao and C. C. Wang (CCC) beat S. P. Ng and Wong Yan 2-1, 21-14 and 13-11; W. Wong, 21-10, beat K. H. Ip and K. Y. Wai 21-10.

H. Lo and B. P. Dabbner (CCC) lost to Ng and Wong 17-21, beat Wong and Wong 21-7, beat Ip and Wai 21-10.

Z. A. Abbas and Soile Faller (CCC) lost to Ng and Wong 11-21, beat Wong and Wong 21-11, lost to Ip and Wai 15-21.

chuen turned in a 54-second effort, it was hardly noticed by the average small boy about town, again, attention was distracted by the Junior Boys' Championship and the small boys, presumably, did not look for their heroes among the Seniors.

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Miss Altwegg

Retains European

Championship

Vienna, Feb. 6. Jeanette Altwegg, of Britain, holder of the world and European figure skating titles, retained her European championship here tonight from Jacqueline du Bief (France) and another British competitor, Barbara Wyatt.

Officials placing of the leaders were: 1. Jeanette Altwegg (Britain), 175.63 points. 2. Jacqueline du Bief (France), 174.75 points. 3. Barbara Wyatt (Britain), 165.08 points. 4. Erika Kratt (Germany), 161.73 points. 5. Valda Osborn (Britain), 163.05 (correct). 6. Dagmar Lorchova (Czechoslovakia), 159.13 points. 7. Gundl Busch (Germany), 151.07.

Miss Altwegg retained her title by the lead she had gained in the compulsory figures. In the free skating tonight she was outshone by the dazzling Jacqueline du Bief, who was also runner-up to her in last year's world and European championships.

The decision of the judges was not to the liking of part of the crowd, who whistled at the announcement of the verdict for Miss Altwegg—Reuter.

Wally Thom Beats Giel de Roodt

Liverpool, Feb. 7. Wally Thom, the British and British Empire welterweight boxing champion, beat Giel de Roodt of Holland, on points over 10 rounds here tonight.—Reuter.

TROPHY FOR LADIES' HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

It was announced at a meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Association (Ladies' Section) held in the Board Room of Messrs Shewan Tomes yesterday that Mrs E. Faber has offered a trophy for a seven-a-side knockout tournament.

The tournament to take place sometime in April will be open to members of the Ladies League. To be known as the "Peglyn Faber Cup" the trophy is in memory of "Peglyn" Faber, captain of the Victorians, who died recently.

Lengthy discussion took place regarding a Ladies International Competition between England, Scotland, Portugal and a Continental team. However, this was not definitely decided on at the meeting.

Mrs H. Fowler, Acting Chairman, presided.

ROBERTS TURNS PROFESSIONAL

London, Feb. 7. A. G. (Paddy) Roberts, 22-year-old British Davis Cup tennis player, has turned professional.

Paddy's father, A. M. C. Roberts, himself, a tennis professional, said that "Contrary to popular belief there is no money to be made in amateur tennis and Paddy had to give up his amateur status and turn professional." At give up tennis altogether and take some other full time job.—Associated Press.

BEST ATHLETIC PERFORMANCES IN HONGKONG

The following is a list of some of the best performances in Hongkong athletics. The list is not complete and any information on performances not listed will be welcomed.

100 YARDS

Cpl. Andrews (Army)	1910	10.0
Lieut. Hah-long (University)	1931	10.0
W. S. Gegg (University)	1931	10.0
Q. Almeida (KGVS)	1951	10.1
C. d'Almeida e Castro (Recrelo)	1928	10.2
Bertie Gosano (Recrelo)	1929	10.2
Shepard (A & SH)	1931	10.2
S. A. Rumjahn (IRC)	1933	10.2
T. Hamet (IRC)	1933	10.2
Willie Reed (Recrelo)	1935	10.2
Capt. Miller (RE)	1951	10.2

400 METRES

W. S. Gegg (University)	1941	10.8
Stephen Xavier (LSC)	1952	10.9
Jackson Lee (LSC)	1951	11.0
Cheung Yat-hung (SCAA)	1952	11.0
S. Hollands (University)	1949	11.2
Lt. Gorman (Army)	1950	11.2
Peter McRae (KGVS)	1951	11.2
Wong Man-wan	1951	11.2

200 METRES

Cpl. Andrews (Army)	1910	*21.9
Ramsay Omar (SJC)	1920	*22.7
Stephen Xavier (LSC)	1952	22.5
Jackson Lee (LSC)	1951	22.7
Sgt. Hamzah (RAF)	1952	22.8
Ng Yuen-fok (SCAA)	1950	22.9
Bobby Reach (RAF)	1951	22.9
LAC A. A. Alapini (RAF)	1951	23.0
Peter McRae (KGVS)	1950	23.0
Shek Ka-lim (SCAA)	1952	23.0

* Less 0.1 second for 220 yards.

400 METRES

Ng Yuen-fok (SCAA)	1949	52.4
T. E. Williams (Army)	1951	*52.9
C. d'Almeida e Castro (Recrelo)	1930	*53.3
Eric Clegg (EYMCA)	1941	53.5
L. Wong Tape (University)	1951	53.9
Lo Wing-chuen (LSC)	1951	54.0
J. Clarke (Army)	1951	54.0
Norman Lo (University)	1950	*54.2
G. A. Hyder	1923	*54.5
C. Hosgood (CBS)	1938	54.5

800 METRES

H. Anderson (Army)	1951	*201.3
D. S. Blake (University)	1951	*201.7
M. McCord (Milecarians)	1952	207.5
A. Butterworth (Army)	1951	207.8
L/Cpl. Heather (Middlesex)	1941	*208.8
Leung Kam-po (SCAA)	1952	208.8
E. Smith (Army)	1923	*209.0
Lo Wing-chuen (LSC)	1951	209.5
M. Mawson (Army)	1951	210.0
C. M. Crocker (Army)	1951	210.0
W. Lawrence (Army)	1951	210.0

1,600 METRES

Lau Man-ngor (SCAA)	1950	4:22.8
J. Stevenson (Army)	1951	4:28.0
M. McCord (Milecarians)	1952	4:31.9
Gnr. Kirsaw (Army)	1949	4:33.2
J. P. MacMahon (Army)	1952	4:33.3
Capt. N. Phillips (Army)	1950	4:33.8
Reggie Silva (SJC)	1949	4:35.2
W. J. Taylor (Army)	1952	4:35.7
Sgt. Barnes (EYMCA)	1952	4:36.0
Pie. Peter Manson (Army)	1941	4:37.2

ONE MILE

Lt. Borwick (SCAA)	1951	4:41.3
Sgt. Peter West (Army)	1951	4:44.2
Downer (RASC)	1950	4:49.0

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"FOYANG"	Keelung	Noon 13th Feb.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 16th Feb.
"YOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 16th Feb.
"POYANG"	Djakarta & Sourabaya	10 a.m. 22nd Feb.
"TUNING"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 24th Feb.

ARRIVALS FROM

"BOOCHOW"	Kobe	9th Feb.
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	9th Feb.
"FOYANG"	Singapore	11th Feb.
"SINKIANG"	Keelung	11/12th Feb.
"YOCHOW"	Singapore	13/14th Feb.
"POYANG"	Singapore	14th Feb.
"TUNING"	Bangkok	15th Feb.
"YOCHOW"	Singapore	17/18th Feb.
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	18th Feb.

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"TAIPEI"	Japan	5th Mar.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney	11th Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	In Port
"CHANGSHA"	Australia	In Port
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	10th Feb.
"TAIPEI"	Australia & Manila	1st Mar.
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"ANCHISES"	Dublin & Liverpool	26th Mar.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
"ANTILCHUS"	Sailed	10th Feb.
"PELEUS"	do	17th Feb.
"CYCLOPS"	do	25th Feb.
"CLYTONES"	do	1st Mar.
"ANCHISES"	do	11th Mar.
"ANTILCHUS"	5th Feb.	10th Feb.
"PELEUS"	12th Feb.	17th Feb.
"CYCLOPS"	18th Feb.	24th Mar.
"CLYTONES"	25th Feb.	1st Apr.
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HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-3)	12.00 Noon Tues. 4.15 p.m. Wed.	
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"BENVENUE"	Japan	25th Feb.
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"BENLEDI"	U.K. via Singapore	30th Mar.
"BENRUACHAN"	Japan	20th Apr.

SAILINGS

SHIPS	TO	LOADING ON OR ABT.
"BENAVON"	Kure, Yokohama & Kobe	24th Feb.
"BENVENUE"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Hull	25th Feb.
"BENATTOW"	Avonmouth, London & Hamburg	23rd Mar.
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Hull	1st Apr.
"BENLEDI"	Kure, Yokohama & Kobe	4th Apr.
"BENRUACHAN"	Direct to Singapore, thence London & Hull	20th Apr.
"BENLEDI"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Hamburg	1st May

Via Singapore and Port Swettenham.
& Calls Manila, Cebu, Tawau, Sandakan, Jesselton & Labuan.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

Yok Building. Telephone: 84165.

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HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

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Per month: \$1.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2611 (5 Lines).

Kowloon Office: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 1218.

Classified

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20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID

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10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on Friday the 7th day of March, 1952, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1951, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Friday, the 22nd of February to Friday, the 7th of March, 1952, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board
A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.
22nd January, 1952.

ANNOUNCEMENT



St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade regret to announce that owing to the death of His Majesty King George VI the Ball has been postponed to a date to be announced later.

NOTICE

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, on Saturday, 9th February 1952 at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1951 and elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Saturday 2nd February to Saturday 9th February 1952 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
KAN TONG PO
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st Jan., 1952.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the Pearce Memorial Cup Saturday, 16th Feb., 1952

Tickets in the above at \$2.00 each may be obtained at the Treasurers Comptroller Office, 1st Floor, Telephone House, and at the Club's Branch Offices situated at: 5 D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong or 382 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Over 1,000,000 tickets sold to date.

H. MISA,
Secretary.

NOTICE

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

COCKTAIL PARTY AND PRIZE PRESENTATION — DEEP WATER BAY

Owing to the death of His Majesty the King, the Cocktail Party and Prize Presentation which was to have been held at Deep Water Bay Club House this evening, has been postponed until further notice.

The Introduction of Candidates for Membership arranged for this evening at Deep Water Bay Clubhouse has also been postponed.

Proposers and Secondors of Candidates for Membership will be notified in due course of the date on which the Introduction Meeting will be held.

By Order of the Committee,
W. J. KERR,
Secretary.

NOTICE

WARRANT OFFICERS & SERGEANTS MESS COMMAND WORKSHOP REME HONGKONG

The Social and Dance arranged for Saturday, February 9th, 1952, has been cancelled.

SOAPY WATER

IS GOOD FOR PLANTS: USE BATH SURPLUS IN THE GARDEN. WATER IS PRECIOUS

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	10th January	11th February
"CHUSAN"	22nd January	19th February
"CORFU"	7th February	10th March
"CANTON"	6th March	7th April

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	15th February	17th March
"CHUSAN"	23rd February	22nd March
"CORFU"	14th March	14th April
"CANTON"	11th April	12th May

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SHILLONG"	10th February	London & Continent
"SOCOTRA"	17th February	—

Homewards: Leaves Hongkong For London & Continent

"SOUADAN" 15th February

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANGOLA"	due 28th Feb.	from Japan
"WARLA"	due 28th Feb.	from Japan

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"URLANA"	due 13th Feb.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
"OKHLA"	due 14th Feb.	from Japan
	due 19th Feb.	from Japan
	due 24th Feb.	from Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

Page 10

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1952.



British Policy For Malaya

(Continued from Page 1)

continuing part to play in the life of the country.

"Communist terrorism in Malaya must, therefore, be the restoration of law and order and other matters so that this barrier to progress may be removed.

"Your preliminary task in Malaya must, therefore, be the restoration of law and order and other matters so that this barrier to progress may be removed.

"You may assume the Malayan peoples of all communities that they can count on the assistance of His Majesty's Government not only in the immediate task of defeating the terrorists but in the longer term objective of forming a United Malayan nation.

"His Majesty's Government will not lay aside their responsibilities in Malaya until they are satisfied that Communist terrorism had been defeated and that the partnership of all communities, which alone can lead to a true self government, has been firmly established."

POSTPONED

The Diocesan Boys' and Girls' Schools announced this morning that the Gilbert and Sullivan opera "Pirates of Penzance," due to be opened tonight, has been postponed because of the death of the King.

The resignation of Lt. Wu Fukun from the Royal Hongkong Defence Force, Intelligence Unit, has been approved.

\$11,623,724 Surplus Last Oct.

Revenue for October of last year exceeded expenditure by \$11,623,724, according to official figures published in today's Gazette.

The general revenue balance as at October 31, 1951 amounted to \$258,249,743, which was \$10,949,993 more than the estimated revenue for the 1951-52 financial year.

General revenue in October totalled \$26,135,404 while expenditure amounted to \$16,511,480.

Main sources of revenue were \$7,157,106 from inland revenue; \$5,583,663 from duties; \$6,139,030 from rates; \$1,795,359 from fees of Court or Office; \$1,479,304 from land rents, etc.; \$1,211,202 from the Post Office and \$1,060,701 from licences, fees and forfeitures.

Land sales produced a further \$39,710.

The six principal items of expenditure were: Miscellaneous services \$2,460,123; Police Force \$1,914,940; subventions \$1,064,239; public works non-recurrent \$1,322,000; Medical Department \$1,312,950; public works recurrent \$1,254,225.

The following Government appointments were announced in the Gazette this morning:—
Dr. the Hon. K. C. Yeo to be Director of Medical and Health Services.

Mr. R. Winter to be a Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court.
Miss Kathleen Marley to act as Matron, Grade II.

Mr. Cheung Shui-kwai to be an Assistant Master, Education Department.
Mr. Wan Tui-shing to be an Official Justice of the Peace.

\$50 FINE FOR FALSE REPORT
For making a false report to the Police, a 17-year-old apprentice, Wong Hau-lun, was fined \$50 by Mr. Poon Yan-hoi at Central this morning.

At 5.10 p.m. on February 3 Wong reported to the Police that six Chinese snatched \$75 from him while he was walking along Queen's Central. Enquiries revealed that defendant lost the money in a game of chess.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Chief Arrives In H.K.



Picture taken at Queen's Pier this morning when Lt-General Sir Otto Lund, Commander-in-Chief of the St John Ambulance Brigade, arrived in Hongkong on an official visit. With Sir Otto, centre in civilian clothes, are Mr D. W. MacIntosh, Mr A. el Arculli and other members of St John Ambulance Brigade.—Staff Photographer.

Airport Welcome

Lieut. General Sir Otto Lund, KCB, DSO, Commander-in-Chief of St John Ambulance Brigade at Home and Overseas arrived this morning by air for a short visit.

The General was welcomed at the airport by Mr D. W. MacIntosh, Commissioner of Police and the St John Ambulance Brigade in Hongkong, Mr D. A. R. Colbourne (ASP), A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor, Mr A. J. R. Moss, Director of Civil Aviation, Brig. R. D. Boulton (CRA), Brig. J. M. Hailey, DSO, (CRA), Mr F. S. Coote, Divisional Manager of Cable and Wireless, Far East, who is the chairman of the local Council of St John Ambulance, Superintendent of Police Mr P. M. Irwin (Commanding Officer of Kowloon and the New Territories), and Mr D. B. Smith, Divisional Superintendent of Police, Kowloon City. The party left by launch for Hongkong.

Rent Control Committee Appointed

The members of the Committee appointed to enquire into and make recommendations on questions of rent control were announced in the Gazette this morning.

The committee, which consists of a Chairman and three members, consists of Mr John McNeill KC (Chairman), Mr T. A. Martin, Mr Lee Wai-long and Mr F. Sharkey (Secretary).

The Committee's terms of reference are:—

"To enquire into and make recommendations:—
(a) as to whether it is advisable to exempt from the control of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance any class of business or domestic premises;

(b) as to whether further increases in standard rent of domestic premises, should be sanctioned and if so in what amounts or percentages and with what, if any exceptions and limitations;

(c) on the proposed amendments to the existing law contained in the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Bill, 1952; and
(d) on such other amendments to the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance which may appear to be desirable."

The Hon. C. M. Terry, Mr A. W. Hay-Ede and Mr A. D. Tarr have been appointed members of the Rent Control Committee.

Compulsory Service Tribunal Hears Three Appeals

The first Compulsory Service Tribunal since the official call-up commenced was held in the Supreme Court this morning presided over by Mr Justice Gould with whom sat Mr N. V. A. Croucher and Mr Kwok Chan, as Assessors.

Michael Lau, of 457 Lockhart Road, who is a clerk in the Inland Revenue Department, was allowed his appeal against allocation to the Royal Hongkong Defence Force and the Tribunal posted him to the Essential Services Corps in substitution.

Lau, in evidence, said that he was a conscientious objector because he was a Roman Catholic but he was willing to serve in some other sphere.

Mr Justice Gould, There are many persons who go into various branches of the Army who never killed anyone before and hope they won't have to kill anyone, and many of these, I think, are Catholics. You don't claim that it is one of your principles of religion that you cannot take life?

Lau replied that it was not exactly that but his own conscience did not allow him to kill.

He was supporting his father and mother and had three brothers in Hongkong, where he (Lau) was born.

After a brief retirement, Mr Croucher, giving the decision of the Tribunal, said: I am of opinion that the applicant should be transferred to Essential Services.

Mr Kwok Chan agreed.

BUSINESS REASON
In another case, Kwok Tin-chi, manager and proprietor of the Paramount Advertising Company for the past five years, objected to being allocated to the Hongkong Defence Force because his nature of business was different from any other business.

Kwok told the Tribunal that he was the sole contact between customers and contractors and he had a staff of nine who were employed as artists, painters, typists and salesmen. When asked if his business was profitable, Kwok replied that he had suffered a loss last year and had had to reduce the number of employees from 16 to nine.

Replying to Mr Justice Gould, the applicant said that the real hardship in serving in the Defence Force would be two weeks in camp. He had intended to join the Police Reserve when he received his call-up notice.

Mr V. F. Clarke, Assistant Director of Manpower, informed the Tribunal that the Director felt that individuals were bound to suffer some hardship to a greater or lesser degree. The Commissioner of Police had been requested not to accept applicants for the Police Reserve or the Special Constabulary. All applications had to be channelled through the department of the Director of Manpower, said Mr Clarke.

It was pointed out that training in the Home Guard was essentially the same as in the RHKDF but that the Home Guard were only required to do three days' camp annually.

After consultation with the Assessors, Mr Justice Gould told Kwok that they had taken note of the assurance by the representative of the Director of Manpower that the Home Guard were only required to do three days' camp.

The Tribunal, therefore, recommended that the applicant be transferred to the Home Guard but without interference with the other part of his training.

Proclamation Of Accession At 11 a.m. In HK Tomorrow

The Proclamation of the Accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second to the Throne will be read by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, from a specially constructed dais in front of the Cenotaph facing the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, according to an official release from the Government Public Relations Office.

Supporting the Governor will be the Commander, British Forces, Lt-General Sir Terence Airey, the Honourable the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and other leading citizens who have signed the Proclamation together with His Excellency the Governor.

Detachments drawn from the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force, as well as a military band, will be in attendance.

When His Excellency has read the Proclamation, the command Royal Salute will be given. The Services detachment will Present Arms, the band will play the National Anthem, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired by ships of the Royal Navy and by shore batteries of the Royal Artillery.

Full details of facilities for the public, traffic arrangements, etc., will be announced throughout today by Radio Hongkong and Rediffusion and will also be published in morning newspapers tomorrow.

An extraordinary meeting of Legislative Council has been called for this afternoon.

At this meeting, His Excellency the Governor will move a resolution expressing the sympathy of the people of Hongkong with the Royal Family in their bereavement.

The resolution will be seconded by the senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, the Hon. T. N. Chau, CBE.

Also present at this meeting, by special invitation, will be the Honourable the Chief Justice. Those members of Executive Council who are not also members of Legislative Council, and Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Choussan Chow, Dr L. T. Ride and Mr J. H. Rutledge, CBE.

Fishermen Forfeit Bail

The \$50 bail each put up by two fishermen, Pang Lo and Pang Shui, was ordered to be forfeited by Mr W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning when they failed to appear to answer a charge of unlawful dredging in the harbour yesterday.

Sub-Inspector Blackhurst said that yesterday afternoon defendants were seen in their sampan off Cust Rock using grappling hooks and dredging for scrap iron from the sea bed. On board their sampan, 51103, was a small amount of scrap metal.

Queen's Sad Homecoming

(Continued from Page 1)

know this was Clarence House. A few typists had slipped out. At three minutes past five, just half an hour after her plane had landed, the Royal Standard fluttered to the mast-head above Clarence House for the first time as the new Queen.

She swept up the drive of her own personal home that she has so much enjoyed in the company of her young husband.

An eyewitness tells me the little crowd was overcome with gratitude. The girl we cannot yet think of as Queen looked ashen-pale, with a dash of tearful at her lips strikingly bright. She had the heart to wave—a small timid wave, to the waiting crowd.

MOUNIER FROM RADIO HK

Mme Germaine Mounier, the celebrated French pianist, who visited the Colony and gave recitals in February and March last year, will broadcast a special programme from Radio Hongkong studios tonight at 8.15.

She will play Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, Gabriel Faure's Nocturne No. 6 and Chopin's Third Scherzo.

Living Language

Why we say All boloney.

This Americanism has the same root as the English word for a type of sausage, poloni, for both come from Bologna, in Italy, where such sausages were made of mixed-up meat stuffed into a casing. "All boloney" is a story that's all mixed-up and stuffed into the listener.

Mail Notices

Latest times of posting at G.P.O. and at Kowloon Post Office: registered articles and parcels mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8th

By Air
Formosa, Okinawa, 5 p.m.; H.K.A. N.W.A.L.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m.; C.E.A.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, India, 5 p.m.; D.O.A.C.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m.; P.A.L.
Siam, 6 p.m.; F.O.A.S.
Macao, 12.30 p.m.; 6 p.m.; S/S Tak Shing/Fatshan.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th

Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, (via Bangkok), Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 11.30 a.m.; Via B.O.A.C.
U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m.; P.A.A. Japan, 5 p.m.; B.O.A.C.
Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 6 p.m.; Air France.
Macao, 12.30 p.m.; 6 p.m.; S/S Tak Shing/Fatshan.
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.; 6 p.m.; train via Canton.
Malaya, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Noon, as Tiji/Singapore.
Formosa, 9 a.m.; via Wing Sang.
Burma, India, 2 p.m.; as Brad-everett.
Japan, 2 p.m.; as Hermelin.
Philippines, 2 p.m.; S/S Tomar.

Intelligence Test Solution

suppose the men can be chosen in m ways, the women in n ways. Then m and n represent the number of possible selections of two from some larger number. They are members of the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Three of the Granes are bachelors.
London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Tentacle. 2. As chief sanitary officer he established and maintained remarkably healthy conditions for the workers. 3. A plane figure having seven sides and seven angles. 4. The Citadel at Charleston, S. C. 5. A machine lever. 6. Alabama.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Never mind my age! I can shovel a little snow if you can stand running to the beauty shop twice a week!"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALLEN GUTHRIE for and on behalf of South China Morning News Limited at 118 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

SPECIAL PURCHASES

OF LOVELY FUR COATS, CAPES, STOLE, SUPREME ELEGANT WOOLLEN COATS, TOPPERS.

featuring lastword new silhouettes "FIRST" seen in Hongkong. Instead of ripping backs and square shoulders, they portray "THE WHIRLING SIDES" and "THE ROUND SHOULDERS" even in rainwear also just unpacked. This year happens to have a leap fifth moon, so Hongkong is going to have a long spring of cold months. It is imperative that you should have a warm, smart, sophisticated woollen coat or toppler for evening wear, a lovely imported fur coat or toppler or stole to atop your strapless gown. MODE ELITE'S timely special purchases of such important garments will not only supply your cold season requirements but actually save you "ONE THIRD OF YOUR GOOD CLOTHES BILLS" because Mode Elite, by remarkable experience in better merchandizing, has succeeded in having air-delivered here a superb new collection of above finer garments at ONE THIRD LESS at wholesale.

NEW SHOES AND NEW PURSES—Also unpacked lovely collections of better shoes and better handbags—the very kinds featured to-day only at Saks, and Lord and Taylor, Fifth Ave. If you've some dear one to be remembered, do choose your gifts at Mode Elite which features in a magnificent variety the very nice things your beloved is dreaming to have.

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KAYAMALLY BUILDING.